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MATTER-OF-FACT THEOLOGY, BIBLE TRUTHS ILLUSTRATED AND CONFIRMED BY

PASSING EVENTS. A DISCOURSE BY REV. WILLIAM GOODELL, delivered

in the First Congregational Church, in Williamsburgh, [Rev. S. S. Jocellyn's] July 27, 1862. "The Lord is known by the judgment which he executeth. The wicked is snared in the work of his

own hands." Ps. IX. 16. " And the Lord shall utter His voice before His army, for his camp is very great; for he is strong that executeth his word; for the day of the Lord is great and very terrible, and who can abide it?" Joel 11-11.

During the darkness of the middle ages, the sciences made little progress, because the phi losophers who prosecuted the study of them and assumed to teach them, relied on their own theories, instead of inquiring, diligently, after mattersof-fact. Their powers of reasoning, they supposed, would suffice to tell them how the universe ought to have been constructed, and they took little or no pains to find out how it actually was constructed. So they closeted themselves and builded systems, without the use of the crucible, the spade, or the telescope. The inductive philosophy of Bacon corrected this er ror, since which, the first business of men of science has been to ascertain, by experiments, its foundation facts, and in this way, they have made

In the science of Theology, a similar proces is needed. There are many who need to learn that, with all their powers of reasoning, there is first needed a sub-stratum of facts to reason from. A theology for the uses of mankind, must include the knowledge of man. That knowledge is, in a great measure, to be derived from history Large portions of the Bible are, therefore, hi tention to the great moral and religious truths elucidated by the history.

It is easy for cavillers to array sophistry against argument, and false criticism against sound Biblical learning. It is not so easy for them to get rid of known existing facts. To facts, therefore, the Holy Scriptures appeal, and

The prophetic portions of Scripture, in their that God executes by His Providence, the dec larations of His word: that the judgments He inflicts upon guilty nations by their own hostile hands, are revelations of His character, as well as of theirs-that His warnings and teachings by His inspired messengers, are enforced and corroborated by the events of human history, to the end that men may be made to see with the own eyes, and to feel and experience, in their they have derided and spurned.

The texts already cited, are specimens of such

useful, very much in proportion as it is seen to teach the character and dealings of God with His creatures-and the characters and destinies of human beings, under the Divine governmen -in other words, in proportion as it assists in teaching the same great truths that are revealed

Modern history-the history of our own coun try-is no exception to these remarks.

The same God who lived and reigned in an cient times, lives and reigns still. His word has not changed. His purposes, his moral Government, his over-ruling Providence, have not chan ged. They are, consequently, teaching, now, the same truths they unitedly taught in the times of the Old Testament prophets.

The spirit and language of the texts cited, in

The leading truths of the Bible are confirme and illustrated by the history of our own country. enacting before our own eyes, in the passing events

We will notice this, in a number of particulars, closely connected together, and intermingling We remark

I. THE FOLLY OF WORLDLY WISDON,

The moral and political blindess and stupidity of the world's great men. The Bible teaches us that "the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God," but we have been, and still are, exceedingly slow of heart to believe it. We have had, and still have, our reputedly great and wise men. We have confided in them, and followed them, instead of following the word of God. But whither have they conducted us? Our present condition is now plainly seen to be the natural, the inevitable result of our having followed them. All their predictions have been falsified. All their maxims have proved to be foolishness All their expedients have been found vain and worthless. They have even produced the very evils intended and expected to be averted by them. This is true of the policy of the leading statesmen of all our political parties, not excepting the party now in authority. To preserve the Union, they have taken the very course that has severed the Union. To secure peace, they have taken the very course that has necessitated war. To preserve commercial and financial prosperity, they have taken the very course that has interrupted that prosperity, and that has incurred the loss of untold millions. For the sake of Union, Peace and prosperity, they have pledged themselves "not to interfere with slavery in the States!" So " slavery in the States" has been left unmolested, undisturbed, to work, at its leis ure, to plot treason against the Union, to plunder the Treasury, to raise hostile armies, to wage war against the Government that protected it when it ought to have suppressed it. We are "snared in the work of our own hands!" Yet, we are madly pursuing the same suicidal policy of worldly wisdom, still. Wherein lies the root and

origin of this folly? Let us see! The word of God puts righteousness and god liness first, and promises prosperity, as their rereward, afterward. It says-" first pure, then peaceable." In other words, it insists on meas ures in accordance with abstract Right, absolute Right, unmixed Right, allowing no compromise

Worldly wisdom says, this is "impracticable." and so it plunges blindly on, to find out, by the event, that without obedience to abstract right, nothing in the universe, but destruction, is "practicable." God's word says: "The fear of the men have said: "The fear of the slaveholders



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ed the protection of God.

God's word says: "He that offendeth in one point, is guilty of all." It also says: "Break every yoke. Let the oppressed go free." Worldly wisdom, instead of breaking every yoke, proposed only to prevent the yoke from being carried into new territories. Now, it consents to break the yoke of slaves of rebel masters, but protests against breaking the voke of slaves of that protects them in their oppressions, and because it thus protects them.

And so, worldly wisdom is at work directly in expects the divine protection. It consents reslaves, not because God commanda it, not be cause it is right, but only because it is deemed of obedience for liberating a part of the oppressed, and allowing the remainder to be held in

Passing events are showing the folly of this sort of wisdom. It is thus demonstrating one of the most hated and derided truths of God's word. And in doing this, passing events demonstrate another unwelcome truth of God's word,

2. MAN'S FOLLY COMES OF HIS WICKEDNESS. This blindness of men, is moral blindnesswilful blindness, hating the light, and refusing it Selfishness, the opposite of holy love or benevo lence, is the root and comprehension of it all, Had our statesmen obeyed the Golden Rule-had they loved their neighbors (including the slaves) as themselves-they would have been enlighten ed with God's wisdom. So, also, of the masses of the people, by whom worldly and selfish statesmen have been elevated and sustained.

3. HUMAN DEPRAVITY.

The Bible doctrine of human depravity ha been, and now is, conspicuously illustrated by the passing events of the day. The corruption of our political leaders is proverbial. What shall be said of the people who choose them for their representatives, agents, and guides?

4. OTHER BIBLE DOCTRINES.

Since the passing events of the day incom testably confirm and strikingly illustrate the hated Bible doctrine of human depravity or wick edness-they also confirm and illustrate all those distinguishing truths of Bible religion which are instinctively seen and felt to be connected with it-such as, the necessity of some divine plan of redemption and recovery from the depths of human depravity, folly, and degradation-the necessity of an authenticated divine Revelation to communicate this divine plan-the necessity of special divine influences upon the hearts of vine will, and into unity with the divine wisdom

5. NECESSITY OF DIVINE REVELATION.

If unaided human reason (as passing events demonstrate) is unable to guide the world's wise and great men, even in the affairs of the present life-how shall it suffice to guide ther n respect to the life to come? If, in their own chosen department of study and activity, their wisdom is proved, by passing events, to be cor summate folly and incurable madness, how great must be their folly and madness, in presuming themselves capable of self-direction, on subject which they either evade, as beyond the sphere of human knowledge and comprehension or con temptuously spurn aside, as beneath their notice If mere unaided human wisdom cannot suffice for the Salvation of our country, (as we see it cannot) how shall it suffice for the Salvation of

Every error of our statesmen, whether o omission or commission, that has brought this deplorable war of rebellion upon us, or that has prevented us from speedily and easily suppresing it, has consisted in disobedience to the explicit commands of God's word in the Bible Had they reverently and honestly received and

God says : "Break every yoke. Let the oppressed go free." Had our Government obeyed this command, at any time before the rebellion broke out, it would have prevented it. Had it done so, at any time since, it would have soon

All that the nation needs, in order to its Salvation, is simple conformity to the law of God and the gospel of Jesus Christ, as revealed in the Bible. What further evidence do we need of its divine origin and authority? What further proof can we ask that it is able to make men wise unto Salvation-the Salvation of the Soul-the Salvation of the world?

The same religion that furnishes the only safe and sure guide for nations, in the present life furnishes, also, the only safe and sure guide for the individual man, whether for time or eternity And that true religion is nowhere taught, in it completeness, in all its varieties of application, and without mixtures of error, but in the holy Bible. Those who reject its teachings, reject life and the way of life. Hence,

6. THE WAY OF LIFE IS A STRAIT AND NARROW

way, and few are found walking therein; while th way to death is found to be broad, thronged by the multitudes and their idolized leaders-th blind leading the blind, and all falling into the ditch together. Who, that reads the passing news of the day, can help seeing illustrations of

this solemn, but unpopular Bible doctrine:

Repentance is seen, by passing events in our own country, to be the indispensable condition of salvation, for nations, and consequently for the individuals that compose them. This is an other unpalatable doctrine of the Bible; and here comes another

S. THE PEOPLE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR PUBLIC

God holds the people of a nation, as well their rulers, responsible for public measures, and guilty of national sins, especially the great sin of tolerating oppression, and he punishes them ty or the reality of His judgments. Therefore, accordingly, as the people of this nation are now punished. This is just, because oppressive rulers would be powerless to oppress, if the ty of the divine judgments will be made manifest people, or a majority of them, did not consent and co-operate with them, which they have no moral right, and are under no political obligation to do. The people of Egypt, under Pharaoh, Lord is the beginning of wisdom." Our statestheir wicked monarchs work wickedness. The ness, who, from motives of holy obedience to God,

at their bidding.

In elective governments, like our own, the cople are doubly responsible for their rulers, because they choose them, and openly select them in reference to the public measures they day. wish them to adopt; insomuch that, in this coun try, at the present moment, their rulers try to tice, by pleading that the people would not sus loyal citizens-citizens, loyal to a government tain them in the measure. "The Sovereign people," as they call themselves, choosing rulers whom they know to be pledged against impartial justice to all men, and, because they are opposition to God's wisdom; yet it confidently thus pledged, gnash their teeth against thos who remind them that they are responsible for luctantly to break the yoke of a part of the that injustice. But the doctrine of their respon sibility runs through the Old Testament scrip tures, and is confirmed in the New, laying the occasary; yet it claims and expects the rewards only solid foundation of the political power of the people, though ,by the people, the doctrine i so generally spurned. But, by the present war, God is teaching them, in letters of blood, written upon their desolated hearth-stones, the same tremendous Truth he taught by his inspired prophets, five and twenty centuries ago. If the people would remain "Sovereign," they must ac knowledge the responsibilities of "Sovereignty, and honor them.

9. GOD'S HOLY HATRED AND PUNISHMENT OF

Notwithstanding his long forbearance and te ler mercy, when men become more and mor pardened, and refuse to repent, is another un velcome doctrine of the Bible. He is now teaching to this nation that doctrine, in the thunler tones of the cannon, prolonging the thunders

The all-controlling, the all-comprehending, the vast and the minute Providence, purpose, and igency of God, over human affairs-without it erfering with man's free moral agency-(another loctrine of the Bible, much objected against) fully confirmed, and is strikingly illustrated by the past and passing events of the day,

Just look at the successive Acts of our Great National Drama, for the last ninety years, down to the tremendous catastrophe enacting before ur eyes, to-day. Notice its successive Acts and cenes; mark the connexions of moral causes nd effects that bind them together !

What human dramatist ever contrived, or imagd, or foresaw a drama like this? By whom was t planned? By whom were the parts arranged? By whom were the actors educated, assembled, and assigned their several parts? Who upheld and kept them in their places, precisely while acting their several parts, not an hour longer ? Was it planned or foreseen by the actors themselves? By the Revolutionary fathers? By the generations of statesmen who succeeded them -the Whig party -the Free Soil, the Republican party, or their leaders? Was it the Abolitionists? The slaveholders? Did either of these, or any portion of them, or all of them combined, devise, and arrange, and pre-determine such a drama? How many, and who of them would have played the parts they have played, had they foreseen the

Did the drama devise itself? or was it the product of chance? or of a blind, undesigning fatali.

No. The Bible reveals to us its origin. governs the world. He made and He upholds it o be the theatre of His moral and providential overnment over the human beings that inhabit it. He is ruler over the nations-the Lord of hosts-

the Lord, mighty in battle. 11. BIBLE POLITICS.

God has revealed in his Word and by the events of his providence, the laws by which he governs the nations. He requires of all nations, the protection of all their innocent inhabitants. He forbids nations and their rulers to connive at the oppression of the meanest of his children, or to tolerte their oppression by others. He has ordained ivil government to be "a terror to evil doers." and to "execute judgement between a man and his followed its plain teachings, all would have been neighbor." For this end, he commands the people to choose wise and good men for rulers, who hate covetousness, and are just, ruling in the fear of God." He has declared that, failing to do his, he will visit them with judgments, and that unless they liberate the oppressed, they shall be devoured by the sword," and their nation be de-

> This Bible truth has, for thirty years past been proclaimed in the unwilling ears of this nation. and now it is in process of confirmation by the passing events of the day, before the eyes of the people. All who read the passing news, are furnished with fresh proofs of the truth and divine origin of the warnings the nation has, thus

12. NATIONAL RETRIBUTION. That " the Lord is known in the earth by the judgment which he executeth"-as stated in our

text, is one of the leading doctrines of the Bible and this doctrine is found confirmed by the pass ing events of the day. In our text this doctrine of the divine judgments on the earth is closely

connected with the doctrine of

13. FUTURE RETRIBUTION The wicked shall be turned into hell, with al

the nations that forget God." Ps. ix: 17. The same principle of the divine government

hat impels God to punish sin, (as we see he does in the present life, impels him, also, to punish si in the future world. God is always, and every where the same, and the principles of his government never change. As nations must perish this life unless they repent, so individual sinner must also perish forever, unless they repent. 14. DAY OF JUDGMENT.

The doctrine of divine judgments in the presen life, as taught in the Scriptures, is closely con nected, in those Scriptures, as it is logically connected, with the doctrine of a judgment to comeafter death, the judgment."

And this is a natural, if not necessary inference from the fact of divine judgments, witness ed before our eyes. We see that the judgments, of God are neither completed nor equalized in thepresent life, and thence foolish men deny the equithere must needs be revealed a day of judgment hereafter, when the completeness and impartialito the assembled universe.

The monsters of iniquity, of cruelty, and of barbarity, now triumphing in their wickedness before our eyes, will be equitably dealt with, then : while the true and faithful heroes of righteous and their partizans is the beginning of wisdom." duty of obeying rulers, is not the duty of sin- and disinterested benevolence toward man, con-

So, to pacify the slaveholders, they have forfeit ning against God and man along with them, and tend against them, and suffer martyrdom at their hands, will be rewarded openly.

The notion that divine judgments in the present life, supercede the necessity of divine judgments hereafter, is refuted by the passing news of the

We thus see that the greater part of the leading doctrines of the Christian religion, are attested, confirmed, and illustrated by the passing

events of the times. Of the remaining doctrines of the Bible, com nonly associated in men's minds with the preeeding (whether in receiving or rejecting them may be remarked, that though they lie beyond the range of actual discovery and observation of the affairs of this life, yet when they are propounded in their logical connection, they are readily seen to be congruous parts of the same theological system, and rendered probable by their perceived affinity to the doctrines established by passing events, as already enumerated.

Thus, if human depravity, ill-desert, and expoure to divine penalties be such as passing history reveals, then some propitiatory sacrifice to reconcile the conflicting claims of penal justice on the one hand, and the impulse, of forgiving mercy on the other, becomes a most important desideratum. How shall amnesty be extended to rebels without countenancing rebellion? The theological problem has its resemblance in that of our national overnment, to-day. In the all comprehensive and perfect government of God, the desideratum, according to the Bible, is happily supplied.

So, also, of the Bible doctrine of the three d ine persons that bear record in heaven, the Father as lawgiver, the son as Redeenaer, the Spirit as lifegiver. The known facts of human history, character, condition, and apparent tendency and destiny, sufficiently indicate important and benificent functions and work, for each one of these. The Bible alone, discovers them to us. What we know by history, observation, and experience, should make us thankful for the revelation. Without it, what light or hope is there, for this dark and insane world? History, past and present, shows the world a pandemonium. The Bible tells that it once vras a paradise, and shows us how it is again to become such. History, like the divine law, bring s us all under con-

demnation. The Gospel alone, opens a door of

In one word, the features of "Old fashioned uritan Bible Orthodoxy," discarded by so many, s dark, dreary, gloomy, and repulsive, stand atsted and corroborated by the passing history of ur own times, at our very doors, as well as by by the history of all other nat ions and ages. For he bright side of the picture -and nothing else an be imagined so bright-w e are indebted, chiefly, to that divine revelation which so many consider superfluous. For although nature unfolds ending pardon to U ie condemned without relaxng law and weake ning government, nor a math d of purifying the impure, nor of restoring oundness to the corrupt, nor of elevating the degraded, nor of making the proud humble, the selfish disinterested, the lawless law-abiding, the vrangical brotherly and democratic.

To get rid of the Bible therefore, would not be etting rid of the dark, the dreary, the gloomy, the repulsive aspects of its theology, which would still remain ascertained facts, as at present, at tested by all the history of the past, without a ray of hope for a brighter future, either in this world, or in the world to come.

In the times of peace, security and eager pur uit of wealth, in which the present generation have hitherto been educated and have lived, these stern facts of human character were seldom thought of, and still more seldom believed. The present catastrophe of our nation compels atten-

tion, and precludes dissent. It has hitherto been customary and easy to d ride these doctrines as antiquated and obsoletethe relics of a darker age, disappearing under the brighter light of our own times. Thus have men dreamed. They have represented them as having originated with the compilers of Church creeds, or with mistrant lations and interpolations of the Scriptures -or in the errors of the prophets and apostles them:selves.

All this will avail nothing, now. Whatever may be said of Church creeds, whatever objections may be made against the plenary inspiration, in order to get rid of these doctrines, the hand of God, in his providence, and by his thunder-bolts of war, as the lightning in a dark night, reveals the same great truths, living, moving, operating, producing effects, and upheaving the foundations of the social fabric, all around us.

The nation is trembling to-day, under the fore

Human depr: Avity in its darkest forms, is work ng for our overthrow. And this is not all. The hand of Satan is even more visible in it, than the hands of his subalterns, the chiefs of this informal rebellion, which was undoubtedly concocted in

when we with ess systematic plans of wickedness, too comprehe asive, too deeply laid, too cunningly devised to have been the work of any one the visible r ebels, or all of the m combined ? What mere hur nan sagacity-such as we have been considering, and which is proved to be foolishness -that it should cope with the subtlety of Satan and all I is fallen angels, schooled and practised, for cent uries, in the strategy of rebellion?

Alas for us, alas, for our country, alas for ums a race, alas for the precious liberties, rights, and raterests of humanity, if no such august and subli me being as the Jehovah of the Scriptures, the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob, lives and reigns-the God of Moses, the God of David, the God of Daniel, the God who "overthrew Pharoah and his hosts in the Red Sea, for his mercy endureth forever-and slew famous kings, for his mercy endureth forever"-the God who delivers his people by the destruction of His and their ene-

And alas for us, as individ uals and as commu nities, alas for us as nations,a nd as a race, if there be not some such supernatura I and gracious intervention for our redemption and renovation as is revealed in the Scriptures. If there be not, all hopes of human progress and deliverance are delusive. Blessed be God, it is 120 t so. The con trast, even now, between heath enclom and Christendom, faint as it is, in the compar ison with what it should be, shows a beginning, and betokens a future. The experiment of but eighte en centuries has served merely to clear a way the r ubbish, and show the work to be done. A thousand years is one day, with the Eternal.

the earth rejoice.

With grateful and confiding reverence, let us cling to the Bible as to the heaven-appointed end, is as great as the difference between blowing

guide and incentive of human action. Without its guidance and inspiration our world remains

Let us trust in God, not in an arm of flesh. the wisdom of God, not in the folly of man, and fix regarded." our aims and shape our measures accordingly, whether in peace or in War.

"THE WAR,"

The Princeton Review Reviewed. -In the light of its own theology and ethics.

In our last number, we considered two of the main arguments of the Princeton Review against prosecuting the war for the object of suppressing slavery-in other words, for the establishment of ustice, the security of liberty, the support of righteous government, the impartial administration of equal and just laws- the removal of the ole cause of the rebellion.

Those arguments were drawn-(1.) From the ndependent and separate sovereignty of the slave States, like that of England and France, placing them beyond the sphere of our national responsibility and jurisdiction. (2.) From the unlawfulness of a governmental suppression of slavery, by force, though a moral evil, more than the suppression of "false religions," another moral evil. thus leaving the protection of personal "liberty" out of the category of the objects which "a nation is bound to secure:" and which are, therefore, legitimate objects of war.

Our readers will have noticed, in the extract

we then made from the Review, that while these arguments were so constructed, in form, as t make them appear to be arguments against our waging a war to put down slavery, in a foreign ntry, yet the evident scope, design, and practical application of them was against making the suppression of slavery, in our own country, an object of the present war against rebel slaveholders, here, at home, in our own nation. There is no pending question before the public mind concerning the lawfulness or expediency of a war against "England or France," or any other for eign country, to put down slavery, despotism, aristoeracy, "idolatry," "false religion," or anything else. The simple question under discussion was the rightfulness of making the suppression of American slavery the object of this American war against American despotism at home, a despotism not only over four millions of slaves, but over eight millions of Southern whites, and through them over the American Government and the whole nation-a despotism that has been constantly exercised, and constantly increasing in intensity and insolence, for the last half centurymuch of the divine be auty, wisdom, power, and and, for more than a quarter of a century past, ecclesiastical influences and biblical sophistries in such periodicals as the "Biblical Repertory

and Princeton Review The arguments, under the circumstances and application of them, if good for anything, are good against the suppression of slavery by the State governments, or by any civil government, in any untry whatever.

It was natural that the Review should perceive the awkwardness of leaving the argument jus there. Accordingly, it repeats the substance of both the preceding arguments over again, in connection with the prevailing pro-slavery theory of our Constitution, and its supposed limitations of ower and authority, making the National Gov rnment no civil Government at all, even divesting it of power to protect its own citizens-"to establish justice," or "secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their pos erity"-or to "guarantee to every State in thi nion a republican form of Government"- or to inhibit the States from "passing bills of attainder, or ex post facto laws, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts," or 'depriving persons of liberty without due process of law all which the Constitution peremptorily enjoins, in express

erms: and also provides that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof [for the furtherance of these objects] "shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges n every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the centrary notwithstanding." Art. VI. Clause 2.

"Congress shall have power"--"To make all aws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department thereof." Art. I. Sect. 8, Clause 18.

"The foregoing powers" &c., &c., (i. e.) the ower "to establish justice, and secure the blesings of liberty to the people of the United States and their posterity" -- all of them--the power to guarantee to every State in this Union, a republican form of government," with no bills of at tainder, &c., &c .- (the sole defences of slavery) the power to guard against deprivation of "liber ty without due process of law.

THE REVIEW'S THIRD ARGUMENT. The following, so far as it is not a repetition of the first and second arguments, before considered, is but an echo of the pro-slavery theory of this Constitution. See how flippantly it ignores and disposes of all the safeguards of liberty in our "free institutions"-every one of which, if worth anything to any body, is worth precisely the same to every body. Let the reader compare the statements of the Review with the declared objects of the Constitution itself, and its express

provisions to secure those objects, already cited.

"War is a tremendous evil. It is no slight matter for parents to give up their children to death. The government which calls for this sac rifice must make out a case of necessity. There must be a moral obligation on a people to make e asserted that the abolition of slavery, however lesirable, in itself, is one of the ends for which our national government was instituted. We are not bound to abolish slavery by war, as we should be bound to resist invasion, or as we are bound to suppress rebellion by force of arms. England had the power, as mistress of the seas, to suppres the slave trade, by making it a ground for war rid traffic, in that way, and to have done so would have been an outrage on the rights of nationand, therefore a violation of the moral law. our government, therefore, has neither the right nor the obligation to abolish slavery within th limits of the States, which is undeniable, and nev er has been denied, then to make such abolition the end of the war, is a plain and palpable viola-tion of the oath of allegiance to the Constitution, and of the law of God. We do not say that the

up a man's house, as a means of arresting of conflagration, and getting up a conflagration for the sake of blowing up his house. Plain as this is, and essential, in the moral aspect of the case, as this distinction is, we do not expect to see it

REMARKABLE AFFIRMATIONS AND DENIALS.

Not content with denying what the Constitution affirms, its being ordained and established by the people of the United States, to secure the blessngs of liberty to themselves and their posterity, the Review affirms, what the Constitution denies the right of the States to annul all the constitutional safeguards of liberty, and, by their State Constitutions and enactments, to over-ride and set at defiance the Constitution and authority of the United States, thus virtually conceding, as was noticed in our last previous number, the paramount sovereignty of the States, and their para-

mount claims to the allegiance of their citizens. Not content with these two flat contradictions of the Constitution itself, the Review proceeds to ignore and deny the existence of any persons who liffer from it, in its denials and affirmations.

right nor the obligation to abolish slavery within ie limits of the States, which is undeniable, AND HAS NEVER BEEN DENIED, then, to make such abolition the end of the war, is a plain and he Constitution, and of the laws of God.

We cannot pass over, here, the palpably unorhodox assumption that it would be a "palpable Constitution as pro-slavery, and some of whom iolation of the law of God," for a nation to obey God's explicit command to "execute judgment," and 'break every yoke," because, forsooth, it had before the outbreak of the rebellion-declined ound itself by a Constitution and an oath, to refrain from so doing -as Herod bound himself by an oath which forbade him to withhold from Heodius the head of John the Baptist-a less can Anti-Slavery Society, have advocated their bloody oath than that to embrute successive gen-

Though the nation and its Constitution be acunted of no authority in the presence of the Slave Codes of the "sovereign States," in the eye of the Princeton Review, yet when that same national Constitution comes into the presence of the to the constant readers of the Principia, all reat Jehovah and annuls His universal and irreealable law of equal and impartial justice to every man, the protection of every innocent human | Review, who may be presumed to know more of ing, at the hands of every civil government, be- Greek roots and of the Ecclesiastical policy of hold! the Review discovers that the Constitution the Presbyterian Church, than most of them. verrides the law of the Creator, though itself So we will acquit him of wilful misrepresentacerridden by the law of slavery. This gives us tion, without impeaching his general intellithe law of slavery, first in authority, the Constiution of the United States, second, and the law of when they meddle with topics that have not oc-God, third, subordinate to both the others, relin- cupied their attention. Of this, they should be quishing its own prior claims in their favor, and cautious. standing sentinel at the gates of the American Bastile, in companionship with the slave catcher and his blood-hounds. All this, too, after "conceding that the system of slavery, as it exists burden and a curse to the whole nation, and that

We do not wish to single out the Princeton Review as standing alone in the impiety and absurdity of this position. It is, in reality, the position of all who concede, as constitutional and valid, the "State Right" of enslaving portions of he American people, denying the constitutional right of the National Government to protect them, and yet holding it a Christian duty to abide 1 and assent to, the alleged compromises of such constitution, and assist in carrying into effect the Fugitive Slave Bill. We can conceive of no im-

piety that could exceed this. Yet it is easy to see by what steps the concluion has been reached. The order of the process has been indicated, already. First, slavery construes the Constitution, and takes possession of it as its instrument. Thus emboldened, it proceeds, in the second place, by the same arts of sophistry, construe the Bible into a charter of slavery. Having thus taken possession of both of them, and through them of the high places of the State and of the Church, its third step is to proclaim slavery upreme, the Constitution second in authority. and the law of God the slave of them both.

HAVE ALL BOWED DOWN TO BANL. As the Princeton Review affirms !

What are we to think of its statement that its on theory of the Constitution has never been enied :" the theory, to wit, that "our Government has neither the right nor the obligation to abolish davery within the limits of the States?" No right to protect its own subjects? Must we chartably excuse it, on the somewhat uncomplimentary ground of its ignorance? Would it be regarded as disrespectful and impolite to admit uch a plea in its favor? Or would it be less disourteous to withhold that plea, and leave it to be inferred that we hold it morally responsible for a flagrant violation of historical truth? Perhaps, it would be too much to require that

ignified conservative ecclesiastics, who oracularly denounce the "denunciatory" radicals, should actually keep themselves informed of their sentiments, their arguments, their doings, or the progress they are making in the commun ity. That would require more reading of their literature, more matter-of-fact acquaintance with them, than would well comport with their cherished contempt of them, and their exclusive munion with the past. So we must venture o conclude that, in the retired shades of Princeton, there has been no cognizance of the debates that have been going on, for the last twenty years, concerning the powers of the Federal in the States-debates between Abolitionists and Whigs and Democrats-debates between aboliionists and free soilers and republicans, debates in Congress, and in stump speeches, debates in the newspapers, debates in village lyceums and n crowded conventions, debates between and nong Abolitionists themselves, dividing their ocieties and distracting their measures, the one part denouncing the Constitution and the Union as pro-slavery, the other clinging to them as the neet anchor of universal freedom, and nominatng candidates accordingly. All this must have en unknown at Princeton, or the Review would ot have betrayed its ignorance of one of the ost remarkable features of the times, by affirmng the existence of one only unbroken sentient on the subject of the bearings of the Constitution on the slavery of the States.

NEED OF ABOLITION NEWSPAPERS. Yes; it must be so. At Princeton, it is not nown that the country is being flooded with amphlets, tracts, and papers, containing arguents to prove that the Constitution not simply authorizes but requires of the National Government the abolition of slavery in the States-arguments that, from some cause, those who do not welcome the sentiment, find it inconvenient

"CONTINGENT FUND."

This fund is for the circulation of the Principia among the soldiers, officers, and chaplains of our army—missionaries in the southern and western fields—and ministers of the gospel, who will act

paper.
Those who contribute are requested to state to which of the above classes they wish their funds applied, or whether they will leave it discretionary with the Trustees.

All donations will be acknowledged through the mail, and receipts for the paper sent to the parties with the donor's name in every case, when practicable.

J. W. Alder,
Treasurer and Publisher.

Treasurer and Publisher.

ONE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED!

To canvass for subscribers for this paper, to whom liberal commission will be paid. Ap to the Publisher, 104 William St., New York, address by mail, J. W. Alden, Box 4381, N. Y.

It is not known at Princeton that from all parts of the free States and from some of the slave States, there is a constant and increasing demand for a further supply of this species of 'sound political information.'

It is not known at Princeton that at scores, if not hundreds, of public discussions, in most of the free States, the final vote or equivalent popular demonstration, in some form, has been une quivocally and uniformly against the sentiment declared by the Princeton Review to be universal. It is not known at Princeton that many of the first minds in the country are decidedly fixed in the belief that the position of the Princeton Review, and of our political leaders, on this sub-

ct, is utterly untenable. It is not known at Princeton that, from these auses, and from the influence of them, it has become exceedingly difficult to find a lawyer or statesman, capable of discussing such subjects. who will risk his reputation by entering the lists in argument for the Review's doctrine of the

Constitution, either orally or in print. It is not known at Princeton that many public men in high stations, who deem it good policy to hold on to the platforms of their old parties, ou this subject, will not say, on their honor, if closely questioned, that they believe the Constitution stands in the way of a National abolition of

slavery in the States. It is not known at Princeton that the class of abolitionists, who once loudly denounced the will not even now admit that they have changed their opinions, have long since-even for years to debate the question with the abolitionists who differ from them, and that the majority of the lecturers that, in the employ of the Amerisentiments, have openly renounced them, and have avowed their belief in the Constitutional right and duty of the Federal Government to abolish slavery in the States, whether in peace

All these interesting facts, which are familiar over the free States, were unquestional known to the learned Editor of the Princeton gence. The wisest of men make grave mistakes

SOME THINGS, WITH WHICH CONSERVATIVES SHOULD BE ACQUAINTED. But we confess we wonder, greatly, at the unacquaintance of the Review w of the country, that we should have supposed would have penetrated even the cloisters and timent or belief of a Constitutional power in Congress to abolish slavery in the States, how happened it that the Southern politicians were incited, or that they were enabled, to raise a clamor on that subject? They knew- all the country knew-that Mr. Garrison's type of abo lition denounced the Constitution and the Union as pro-slavery. If no other class of abolition or of anti-slavery men, had ever broached the opposite sentiment, (which the Review says, has no existence, and never has had) how came the leading slaveholders to apprehend danger on that point? Why did they occupy two or three sessions of Congress, in bringing what they knew to be unfounded charges against the Re

publican party, of a design to abolish slavery in They knew, if the Editor of the Princeton Review did not that the anti-slavery sentiment f the country was inevitably and rapidly driftng in that direction.

They knew, if nobody else knew it, that the nore closely the Constitution was scrutinized, the more it would be seen that its "guarantees'

were for universal freedom, not for slavery. They knew, if no one else did, that their first and only security against abolition was to get the Republican party firmly pledged not to inter fere with slavery in the States. It was the sole biect of their continually reiterated charges, to draw out those disclaimers and pledges to the contrary, and this design they had the skill to

They knew the strength of the Constitutional argument for abolition, for the New York Herald had scattered whole pages of extracts from Spooner's work, over the South, along with commendations of northern lawyers in favor of its

circulation, including WILLIAM H. SEWARD'S. The Editor of the Princeton Review ought to have known something of all this. He ought, at least, to have known that Mr. Crittenden, to stave off the impending danger of a National abolition of slavery, proposed an unamendable amendment of the Constitution, forbidding a Na tional abolition of slavery-that the Congressional Committee of Thirty-three, and also the self-constituted "Peace Congress," pressed the same amendment, that Mr. Seward, in two set speeches in the Senate, did the same, that it was adopted and recommended to the adoption of the States, by a majority of both Houses of Congress, that Gov. Morgan recommended its adop tion by the Legislature of New York, that is Government over slavery in the Territories and was adopted by the Legislature of Oregon, and that President Lincoln, in his Inaugural, lent his support to the measure, commending it to the attention of the States.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD KNOW THESE

These things were not done in a corner. The nation and the world know them. They belong to history, as irrevocably as does the war of the Revolution, and the present Rebellion, with which latter they are inseparably connected. Could the Editor of the Review have been ignorant or forgetful of them? Or did he fail to perceive, what was noticed by the Southern press and its northern echoes, how this proposal, oming from the chiefs of both political parties. attested their disbelief or doubt of the dogma that the "Constitution as it is" interdicts a National abolition of slavery, and their apprehensions that public sentiment, at the North, would ere long demand such abolition? What less could be inferred from their course? It is a well known fact that these Northern attestations inflamed and confirmed, instead of allaying and relaxing the Southern purposes of rebellion, while such a solemn renewal of the pledge of non-interference with slavery, at such a crisis, amounted to a promise of what has been more than half redeemed, that the Administration

would do as little as possible to put down the rebellion-thus encouraging as well as inflamin the spirit of the rebellion, and giving it strength at the South, at the North, and in Europe. While the history of this rebellion is preserved, the fact will be preserved, as a part of it, that this attempt was made, to AMEND the Constitution, so as to make it forbid a National abolition o

A strange fact, truly, if, as the Review repre sents, "it has never been denied" that there is, under the Constitution, "neither the right nor the obligation to abolish slavery within the limits of the States."

Should the Princeton Editor ever examine the bound volumes of the Washington Daily Globe for information on the subject, he will probably be able to find, at least, three argumentative speeches, directly to the contrary, but will search in vain, we think, for any replies to them We allude to the speeches, some years since, o Gerrit Smith, quite an exhaustive one; and Gen. Granger, w some time afterward, a piquan and defiant one, both from the State of New York, and last winter, from Mr. Cutler, of Ohio to say nothing of several other speeches looking strongly in that direction. Had the Editor mir gled, a few evenings since, with the elite of the city of Brooklyn, in the Academy of Music, and witnessed the enthusiasm with which that great and splendid assembly responded to the over whelming eloquence of Frederick Donglas discus sing this very subject, most enthusiastic in their applause, when most emphatically, the Constitutional duty of Congress to abolish slavery in the States, was affirmed by the orator; and the equal enthusiasm with which the audience greeted the song sung by the Hutchinsons, giving utterance to the same sentiment, he would, perhaps, have felt the necessity of some modification in his state-

Is all this too modern for the academic shades of Princeton? Come, then, we will invite the Editor of the Review to go back with us, some three-fourths of a century, and enter with us into the Virginia Convention for adopting the Constitution. There stands Patrick Henry, speaking and yonder sits Governor Randolph, both o them fresh from the Convention in Philadelphia that drafted the Constitution. Listen to Patrick

"If you give power to the General Govern ment to provide for the common defense, the means must be commensurate to the end. means must be commensurate to the end.

Have not they [Congress] the power to provide for the general defense and welfare? May they not think that these call for the abolition of slavery? May they not pronounce all slaves free? and will they not be warranted by that power? The paper speaks to the point. They have the power, in clear, unequivocal terms, AND THEY WILL CERTAINLY EXERCISE IT."

Look yonder! Gov. Randolph rises to reply

"I hope there is no one here, who, looking o the subject in the calm light of philosophy, wi advance an objection so dishonorable to Virginia that at the moment they are securing the rights of their citizens, an objection will not be started that those unfortunate men now held in bondage by the operation of the GENERAL GOVERN-MENT, may be made FREE." answer its ends, you will then I for recommending it to others.

So, the Convention adopted the Constitution But was Patrick Henry raising an objection o his own account? Or did he only repeat an an tienpated objection of others, that it might be considered by the Convention? His known anti-slavery sentiments should be his expositor But hear the testimony, to this point of Mr. Jefferson, and notice his own sentiments.

In the last Harper's Monthly, we have a mem orandum of a "TALK WITH JEFFERSON," in 1822. on, in which Mr. Jefferse of Patrick Henry as a co-laborer with himself, against slavery, and added:

heeded and felt by the framers of the Constitution of the United States, an influential portion of whom, under the lead of Mr. Madison, thought quered them, and made themselves masters of that they had so guarded that instrument, that it should never afford the remotest sanction to but rather invite the after PROHIBIT-OBY ACTION OF CONGRESS!

Who are we to believe, on this historical ques tion? Patrick Henry, Governor Randolph, and they are," as our Anglo-Saxon ancestors were Jefferson? Or the Editor of the Princeton Review? One or the other must have been mistaken. Which was it?

For the Principia, "PERSONS HELD TO SERVICE."

Are they necessarily slaves ?- Southern view.

I have before me. "An Inquiry into the Hi TORY OF SLAVERY," by Rev. S. C. THORNTON, President of the Centenary College, Clinton, Mississippi. It is published in Washington City, 1841. On page 320 of this work, there commences a statement, as follows.

titled, in the records of the Court, 'Grover et al v. Slaughter,' involving the power of Congress and the States to prohibit the inter-State slavetrade. This case was argued elaborately, on both sides, and excited great interest in all, as it in-Volved a most interesting constitutional question. ROBERT J. WALKER, Esq., one of the United States Senators for Mississippi, appeared as attorney for Mr. Groves, one of the Mr. Walker is not only a distinguished Senator, but, from what we have heard in Washington this speech for the defendant, and from the speech itself, we gather that he is also a distinguished

So far Dr. Thornton, from which we can al see that R. J. Walker is first class authority, at the South, on legal and constitutional questions. We come, then, to Mr. Senator Walker's opinions on that clause of the Constitution which treats of for being trustworthy pay-masters. "persons held to service," as it appears in the vol-

"Under the laws introduced into at least two of the free States of this Union, malefactors might have been sold for a term as long as life, and their services might be assignable for life, by the purchaser, at public sale, to any third person whatever; these malefactors, in the language of the Constitution of the Union, in regard to slaves were 'persons bound to service' for life, and thei for life assignable by their masters.

Who that reads this will ever be heard to say, that by "persons held to service," the Constitution means always and only slaves? W. E. W.

It may be proper to add that, in this same speech, as appears by the extracts made from it by Dr. Thornton, Mr. Robert J. Walker, on this occasion, as on others, showed himself to be a strenuous advocate of the State right of slaveholding. So that his concession, above quoted, comes from one who is no degree open to the suspicion of being an abolitionist.

English funds seeking American stocks.-The Evening Post, June 6, devotes an Editorial leader of some length to a detailed statement of the proofs that English capitalists-notwithstanding the efforts of English politicians to disparge American stocks, are eagerly seeking investments in them, thus showing that they have full confidence in the stability of our government, and the permanence of our monied institutions.

"Large amounts of British capital are sent over to this country for investment in American securities. A considerable part of these are invested in government bonds, of which the five-twenties, as exemplification of nor "taking things as they they are called, absorb the larger amount. With other British funds, stocks of the Illinois Central Railroad, the New York Central Railroad and one or two other railways are purchased. At every corner of the stockjobbing quarter of our city you hear discussions of what is to be done with the British capital seeking investment in this country, and confided for that purpose, to the sharp-witted agents of the New York Exchange."

This speech, at the time, was fully endorsed by "H. G." in his New York Tribune. †See the Principia, of May 28th, last page.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863.

NOTICE.

Principla Association --- Meeting of Stockholders.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1863. At the adjouned Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the Principla Association, held at their Rooms this day it was

"Voted, that the Secretary be authorized to call meeting of the Stockholders, on Monday, June 29, 1863, at the office of the Principia Association, 104 William Street, New York, for the purpose of choosing Trustees, and considering the expediency of issuing new stock, with such other business as may come before them."

In pursuance of the above vote, the said meeting is hereby notified, accordingly.

WILLIAM GOODELL, Sec'v.

Wanted.-The following papers to complete volumes for binding: Radical Abolitionst. Vol. 1, No. 4; Vol. IV, Nos. 6 to 12, inclusive. Principia, Vol. II, No. 11. Address Isaac Stearns, Mansfield, Mass.

Rev. Dr. Cheever, having returned from ais visit to New England, started, on Tuesday morning, for a tour in the Western States.

"WE MUST TAKE THINGS AS THEY A word to Conservatives.

things as they are,"-and yet you are continually crying out against "things as they are," and demanding their removal, when a little reflection might convince you that they cannot be removed -and, in some cases, that they ought not to be

This is one of "the things that are." Why don't you "take it as it is," and let it alone, as you tell us to let slavery falone-You say slavery can not be removed, and that is a reason why it should be let alone. But you should consider that so long as slavery exists, anti-slavery cannot be removed. Follow, then, your own advice "take things as they are," and let anti-slavery

Sometimes you say that slavery would die out if abolitionists would only let it alone. Perhaps anti-slavery, too, would die out, if you would only let it alone. It will be pretty sure to die out. whenever slavery dies out. "Take things as they are." then, and let them be as they are. Show your faith by your works. If you believe that evils will die, soonest, by being let alone, try the experiment with the things that you feel to be evils, and see how it works. When you shall have found the experiment to answer its ends, you will then have good reason

Allow us to commend to you another practical use of your own favorite maxim. You are earnestly desirous of putting down the rebellion, or at least of terminating the war in some way, without calling in the aid of colored soldiers. You think it a shame that the noble, high-souled, superior Anglo-Saxons can't do their own fighting, and take care of themselves, and maintain their Union, their Constitution, their Government and their Nationality, without calling in the help of "the niggers," as you contemptuously call them. Well, it is rather humiliating to our Anglo-Saxo pride, to be sure, especially considering that a England, had the honor of playing the part of underlings to the Norman French who had conthe realm-and considering also that some of them (the said Anglo-Saxons) were bought and sold as slaves by the Irish. But, then, you should remember that " we must take things as forced to do-and do the best we can, for the

time being. That is the conservative rule, you Again, you are averse to the measure of a na ional abolition of slavery, as a means of restor ing the Union of the States, which is not likely to be restored in any other way. You sigh for the good old times, when, "under the Constitution as it is,"-as expounded by slaveholderswe Northern traffickers had good chances o making large profits out of the planters, providing we got our pay without getting lynched. tarred and feathered, for not keeping our mouths shut, or perhaps for trying to collect our dues "Some time last Spring, there came up a case before the Supreme Court of the United States, commonly called the Mississippi Slave Case, encording great desire for the restoration of our coeding great desire for the restoration of our ceeding great desire, for the restoration of our glorious Union with our dear brethren of the South (that is, the slaveholders) on these delectable conditions. But then, please remember that we must take things as they are," and if we can't ossibly preserve slavery and thus conciliate the three hundred thousand slaveholders, we must do the best we can, and re-construct our Union. of with our lordly masters, whom we have so long reverenced, but with eight millions of nonslaveholding whites and four millons of ematicipated slaves, and try whether we can't, in due ime, make nearly as much money by trading with twelve millions of industrious freemen, as we used to do in trading with a third of a million of idle task-masters, who were never famed

> " We must take things as they are." Yes, indeed! Truly, we must. But allow us to suggest that in order to do this, the very first thing is-to find out HOW the things that exist, ARE. Otherwise, we shall be very likely to "take," them precisely as they are NOT, and get our fingers into a steel trap, by it.

" Taking things as they are?" Why! This has been the watchword of all the great politicians of all the parties, for fifty years past-not a man of whom has taken the pains to find out HOW things are; or, if he did know, has not had the honesty and courage to shape his political course accordingly. If there be, or has been, one such politician, he is the rare exception to the general rule. No Administration, no party, has taken " things as they are"-but the very reverse-and the evidence of it is seen in the present condition of the country. We have been, as a people, perpetually taking things as they are NOT-calling good evil, and evil good-putting darkness for light, and calling light darknesscalling the Constitution of our Country what it is not, and denying what it is-calling statesmanship (the business and duty of civil government) what it is not, and denying what it is-calling slavery what it is not, and denying what it iscalling abolitionism what it is not, and denying what it is-everywhere taking things as they are not, and refusing to TAKE them as they ARE. Who, that has a pair of eyes and a brain, can help seeing that this terrible rebellion-aye, and the management of the war against it, hithertois the necessary sequence, result and complete

are?" He who would take " things as they are," must first know what things are-second, whose they are-third, why they are, and for what purposes, and by what laws HE, whose they are, governs

God made all things for high moral ends, and controls all things by just and righteous laws. He who would "take things as they are," must his hand, as well as get your pass, and also make take into his heart and into his head, this knowl- the acquaintance of Mrs. Provost Marshall Smith,

as revealed in his word, and conform all his stranger and wanderer good to meet. God bless meetings were generally of more than usual in- manly courage be equal to the present emergenmeasures to them. Without doing this, he can pever " take things as they are."

NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSION.

Since our last issue, the country has been considerably agitated by the order of GEN. BURN-SIDE, excluding the Chicago Times and N. Y. World from his Department, including the State of Ohio, and, finally, the suppression of the pub lication of the Times itself, by entrance and for cible possession of the Office, by a detachment of armed soldiers. The excitement has been in a measure, allayed, by an order from the President, revoking so much of the General's order as suppressed the publication and circulation o the Times. Upon this, Gen. Burnside at once revoked the entire order, so that the matter stands precisely as it did before the order was issued. The press, generally, throughout the country, of all parties, has united in disapprov ing Gen. Burnside's order, and the opposition ournals have improved the opportunity to re new their clamors against the Administration and the Republican party, charging them with gross violations of the Constitution, by military arrests, and by invading freedom of speech and of the press. As coming from them, the adv cacy of personal liberty, and freedom of speech and of the press, sound oddiy enough, but i gives them the appearance of being, for once, or the right side. At the same time, it gives the friends of freedom the advantage of being able henceforward, to quote the journals of the pro slavery Democracy itself against those aggressions upon personal freedom, free speech, and a free press, which, heretofore, have been the prin-You are continually saying, "We must take cipal weapons and appliances of pro-slavery Demperatic warfare. Particularly valuable in this point of view, is the testimony of the Legisla ture of Illinois, condemning, in strong language and by the vote of an overwhelming majority, the order of Gen. Burnside, who, by the bye, is now or recently has been, a member of the Democratic party.

There are other and deeper lessons of instrution for Democrats, for Republicans, for proslavery and anti-slavery men, for the whole country, and for the world, wrapped up in these oc currences of the week past.

It is seen that those who commit or who com nance or tolerate aggressions upon the inalier ble rights of others, are liable to suffer aggres sions upon their own-that when a political party attempts to make capital out of its subserviency to despotism, it paves the way for its own subjection to despotism

It is seen that when a party attempting to nake capital and attain power by the double process of promising to interpose obstacles to the further progress of despotism, yet pledging tself not to molest that despotism in the chief seat of its power; will find itself-if it sucreeds in getting the reins of Government into its hands-in the predicament of being unable to redeem both of its pledges, perhaps not either of them, but will be very liable to be driven into straits in which it will resort to measures that will bring the charge of despotism upon itself.

It is seen that when, from constitutional scruples, whether real or affected, an Administration leclines to carry out the declared objects of the Constitution to "establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty," it will be very likely, in the progress of events, to come under the imputation of infringing the Constitution in the opposite direction of infringing liberty.

It is soon that a Constituti established" for the purposes of justice and liberty, if not used for the protection of every porfeeble protection for any portion of the people. What the country wants, is, not the suppres-

sion of freedom of speech and of the press at the North, but its establishment and protection at ringing its institutions, Northern and Southern,

not by suppressing liberty at the North, but by suppressing slavery at the South. Abuses of free speech and of a free press must ndeed be restrained, but this must be by the operation of equal and just laws. If the National udiciary is in the hands of the slave power, it must be rescued by its re-organization, as was proposed in the Senate, last winter, by John P. Hale of New Hampshire. If that measure had been adopted, there would have been no neces-

NORFOLK CORRESPONDENCE.

sity for military arrests, nor for the suppression

NORFOLK, VA., June 30, 1863.

Since my last to you, the music books, sheet music, &c. from the living Waters have come to hand, and have been used as much as the strength of your correspondent would allow him, to truito teach the other, "contrabands" the tunes, and to sing with them. They are worth their weight in gold. True, secesh don't like to hear their former cattle sing, as they do sing :

"They worked me all the day Without a bit of pay, So I took my flight, &c.

"Clear the way, clear the way; Clear the way 'tis almost morning,

Liberty for all is dawning." out sing "dem yer, dey must, yah, yah." sing they do, as only "Contrabands," can sing those songs. I wish you, the donor, your readers, and also the Copperheads of the North could hear them, as I do, when 500 to 600 of these recently "young cattle" sing. I cannot describe it to you, at all. Oh, their gratitude to " dem yer folks up in de Norf!" Well, it is only equalled by that of the soldiers for the Principias which you have so liberally sent, in response to my call. A thousand thanks, in their behalf. The warden in one ward in the Hampton hospital, who kindly distributed them says, "they were most thankfully

and gladly received." Our mutual friend, Miss Helen Pitts, has distribtributed many copies to soldiers, in and around the city. The teachers of the Norfolk and Portsmouth schools visited Suffolk recently, and on our way there, the above mentioned lady distributed Principias to soldiers in and outside the cars, as she had the opportunity. All seemed hungry for something to read, and it was evident they were all grateful beyond measures for them. I would like to give you a detailed account of our trip, and incidents connected therewith, but have not time or space to do so. I must, however, take occasion to notice the fact that Suffolk has a Provost Marshall, who is not only Major Smith of the of the 112th New York Regt., but is also Mr. I. F. Smith, and can show himself to be Mr. Smith the gentleman, and treat strangers kindly, civilly, politely, and at the same time be Marshall Smith, and perform his duties as Marshall, full as well as the many contemptible upstarts holding similar positions, who, insulting every one, are a disgrace to themselves, and many times disgrace Uncle Sam, by their meanness, and disposition not

to be civil or obliging. Said Provost Marshall Smith, is, I think, from Jamestown, N. Y.; and let me say that he is a credit to the town and State from which he hails, and at the same time an efficient officer. If you or your readers visit Suffolk, I want you to shake

Our schools are doing finely, although our number, from various causes, has fallen off. For this we are thankful, inasmuch as we could not do them justice, for want of suitable help. This will all be obviated in the Fall, we trust, and then the day schools of Norfolk. I say colored, although very many of them are as white as any ers." Thank God for the day and privilege of being thus named! How many "longed to see this day, but died without the sight."

We have now the two additional teachers whom we were expecting, at date of my last, Miss Pat ten and Miss Doxey, of Williamsburgh, with whom you and many of your readers are well acquainted. They are bard at work, in school and out, as they have the opportunity. Our Sabbath schools are already an Institution, and are makfrom the Rev. Dr. Copp, of Chelsea, Mass., Rev. Mr. Eustis, of New Haven, Conn., Rev. Mr. Jacobs, of Meridith, Delaware Co. of your State : ach spending a Sabbath with us, speaking to us words of sympathy and good cheer. We thank them for such visits, and hope that many pastors of Northern churches, will visit us. It will do us good, and they will be enabled to enlighten their wn people, and the North generally, on many oints on which the North is now terribly ignor ant, in reference to the freedmen of the South. I believe every church can afford to send their Pastors for this purpose, to some part of the too long. How about those bed-steads, mattrasses blankets, sheets, etc., which I think I wrote you were now much needed for our mission boarding ouse, at 21 (not 421 as you have it) Catharine treet? Every night, one or more of us have to ough it outside of beds or bedding, because they ave not come. Yours truly,

P. S. To day we bury one of the members of ur school, Anna Marie Allen, aged 15 years. the had sung with us in the Sunday School a few mes, " Heaven is my home," and it is a pleasing and interesting incident to us, that she loved the ymn and tune so well that, as her dying request he asked that it might be sung at her funeral, a

"The day is past and gone." All we would say is, " Peace to her ashes"not being given to lauding the dead, either small

FROM OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENT, On his return Home.

BEADY, Ind. Co. Pa., June 4th, 1863. Messys Editors. During the past few weeks, a aree number of troops enlisted for nine months, or two years, have left the field and returned to their homes. The 135th Regt. P. V. to which I belonged are among the number. After serving a term of nine months we left our camps near the Rappahannock on the 14th of May, and returned Harrisburg, there to be mustered out of the rvice, which was done, after some days delay.

Though pleased with the prospect of soon meet ng our friends, we could not but feel sad on leavng the field when we thought of the necessity which must force others to fill our places, whilst many who had bravely fought for two long years | gument had convinced about all that could be nust still remain and brave new dangers.

Our Regiment was perhaps one of the most favored in the service. We spent six months in ple go." It is having an effect on a large class in no engagement until the late movements on Fredericksburg; and there, although we occupied several important positions, we were not in any

hot engagements, and our loss was very trifling. For three days and a half, at the beginning of the fight we occupied a position, in connection in order to be prepared to fight successfully for with three batterries, on the Widow Gray's plan- freedom. tation, on the Rappahannock, about six miles be low Fredericksburg. We were then marched to nto agreement with each other, and that, too, the right, near Chancellorsville, where we arrived on Sabbath, while the fight was raging.

The Widow Gray's plantation was one as beautiful as could be desired; and the style of mansion such as showed that it belonged to some of the

There had been a good number of slaves ken on the place; and there were still one or two families of negroes, living near the proprietor's

I conversed with one of them, a healthy man of about eighty years of age, who, like Simeon of public journals by military orders, in the loyal had been long "waiting for the consolation of Israel." I was surprised at his knowledge of the scriptures. He also seemed to understand the nature cause, and providential designs of this war better than some men who have worn the straps of Major-General.

"Truly these things are hidden from the and prudent and revealed unto babes?

As an instance of the anxiety of the freed slave for knowledge, I will give you the following-Brig. Gen. Rowley had a servant, a man rather past middle age, who was formerly a slave in Virginia. His pleasant good humor gained him the good will of every one about Headquarters, where he was familiarly known as "Judge Judge might be seen, daily, poring over his spel ling-book till, in a short time, and with very little

assistance, he was able to read in his testament. Well, a word with regard to Gen. Hooker, the army, and the fight. Gen. Hooker certainly displayed some good generalship in deceiving the enemy with regard to his place of crossing, until he got his army over, and in a place where all their fortifications were unavailable, as they were obliged to fight him in the open field. This, and the energy which he manifested, have given the soldiers of his command great confidence in him as a leader, notwithstanding the discouragements of a partial failure.

At Chancellorsville we were confident of suc cess, so much so that we could scarcely believe we were retreating, until most of the retreat was accomplished and some of us were ordered to our

old camps. While we were not fighting we were fortifying ur position, so that before we left, we had a coninuous line of breastworks from which we could

Whether correct or not, it is a general impression among the soldiers that General Sedgwick is eriously to blame in the matter.

Be it as it may, God no doubt saw, in hi wisdom, that perfect success was not best for us. While in camp, the Principia was a most welcome visitor. Regularly it made its weekly visits, always filled with nutricious mental and moral food. Should it be my lot again to be connected with the army, in its efforts to crush out this wicked rebellion, you may expect to hear

COLORED SOLDIERS OF MASSACRU-SETTS.

Departure of the 54th Regiment.—Its fine appearance, good order, and excellent character .- Effect on public sentiment.-Another colored Regiment organizing, and in forwardness. We regretted that this interesting communica

ion came a little too late for our last paper, but our readers only have their feast a week later. Letter from Boston.

Boston, June 1st, 1863. Last week was one of peculiar interest, here. t was anniversary week, and will be memorable

The great event of the week, however, was the the principal officers. They reached the city, from Readville, early in the forenoon of Thurschildren, still they are all " Niggers." So the se- Common. Their appearance was a triumphant lierly bearing, under the circumstances, was more and lasting freedom for the race. than indicative of what they could and would do.

They had been taught, and treated accordingly, to a great extent, that they were not men, and were not, therefore entitled to the rights and privileges of men. A large part of them were fugitives from slavery, and those who were natives of free States, had not, as all know, enjoyed ing progress. We have been favored with visits the common privileges of white men. Yet they presented a better appearance than most of the regiments that left this State. The Adjutant-General, who has had, I may say, a better opportunity than any other man in the State, of knowing, stated that, in his opinion, it was the best drilled regiment that had gone from Massachusetts since the war began, with the exception of the 12th; that it had cost the State less, and that there was less intemperance in it than in any other. Several that saw them during the day, remarked that they had not seen a single man, who had the appearance of being under the influence of liquor. One interceeting fact in regard South. Will they not do it? They would be to this regiment is, that of the 966 enlisted men blessed by it. But I must close, my letter being composing it, 408 signed their names in a legible composing it, 40s signed their names in a legible hand, although, as before stated, a large portion of them were fugitives from slavery.

The concourse of people to see this regimen was immense. I can say, as did Senator Wilson, that I did not hear a single jeer or reproachful remark, during the day. The most violent Copperheads seemed to have their lips closed, for a while, at least. The son of Frederick Douglass was knocked down, during the day, which was the only act of violence I heard of, that was commited on a colored person

They embarked on board the transport De Molay, to join, it is understood, the department of Gen. Hunter in the South

The 55th Regiment (colored) has already neary 400 enlisted men, which in all probability will e filled in a few weeks

What a change has taken place within a few years! Nine years ago, I saw Anthony Burns ragged back to the hell of slavery from Boston. I saw him conducted over the same spot where the first blood was shed in the American Revoluon, (which was that of Crispus Attaks-a black man,) immediately guarded by a body of most desperate character, several of whom were well known as such, in Boston. The politicians, the government officials, the military men, the city officials, the most of leading papers, and, I should add, the pulpits, to a great extent, negatively or positively, said or acted amen, to the commission f that heinous crime. Now, a regiment of armed blacks march over that spot, attended with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause, on their way to fight the slaveholders, in compliance with whose mandate Anthony Burns was returned from Boston. Truly the world moves, and, at any rate, Poston does, in the right direction. This logic of events is very powerful. Moral areached in that way God has of late been say ing, in peculiar and awful language, "Let my peo-

widely circulated among the soldiers. True patriots who have the means, might do much towards crushing the rebellion, by contributing to that object. Soldiers need principles, as well as bullets,

COLORED MEN. BEWARE!

You are the observed of all observers ; the talked of by all talkers : the thought of by all thinkers; and the questioned by all questioners. But beware what you do and say, in reference to the present great measure of your Governmentthe enrollment of the national militia. That this measure is absolutely essential to the success of the national cause, no intelligent man can, for a noment, doubt. That there are now, enjoying the protecting of the government, those who are opposed to the draft is notoriously, and to their shame true. And that there is a deep, desperate, wicked and treacherous scheme laid to break the government down upon this measure, there is good reason to believe. If this scheme succeeds, what will follow? I have labored to convince my colored brethren that we are passing through the narrow and rockbound straits leading from the sea of republicanism to a military governmentwe are from necessity, more a military than a eivil government. If the ship of state refuses to bev her helm, no earthly skill or power can save her from drifting upon the breakers of anarchy and next comes a Dictator. And who would that Dictator be? Just as likely to be a rank secessionist or Copperhead, as Butler or Fremont. Under such a dictatorship, or military despotism, which would be the next stage in the drama? What would be the condition of colored men, compared to their present prospects, if they rush manfully to arms, at the call of the Government?

Let us suppose you have a Dictator, of the Copperhead stripe, and he dictates the repeal of the proclamation of Sep. 22nd, 1862, with the restoration of all the rebel estates, and the order of all the freedmen back to their masters; the disband. ment of all colored troops, and the banishment of all free colored people from the country. All this is fully contemplated in the scheme to which reference has been made, and it behooves colored men to beware how they give word or counsel against the Government plan for raising colored forces for this war, for the suppression of the slaveholder's rebellion -a rebellion which has for its avowed object the establishment of a great continental Confederacy founded upon African slavery as its corner stone. You deal and talk with white persons every day, who disguise their own sentiments, while they seek to draw from you some words, or expressions, in opposition to the enlistment of colored men; beware of such, for, although they may appear friendly, and pretend to appland you, they are enemies and would be the first to desert you, if you should need to be forced into the field-which, may God forbid, but may you go so willingly, that your enemies may have occasion to look in silence, and take due

The Government may not give you all you wish at present, but you have more than you could exnect in a state of anarchy, or under a Dictator, or in a military despotism. See what the despotism of the South is compelling our black brethren to do, without pay. See what the French are doing against the innocent Mexicans with the aid of black troops from Egypt. Here, we have a just clothing, and in short, every honorable motive calculated to move the patriot to action. And shall we halt between two opinions, or be heard to speak an unfriendly word against the enrollment of our O! let it not be so.

A statement is going the rounds that the enrollwords from colored females, as they have gone sally obtained? Please inform us. in history. The weather was most favorable, the into some houses to enroll the men. I cannot edge of them. He must study the laws of God, who is one of the kind whom it always does the number of visitors was exceedingly large, and the believe it. No, brethren! let our patriotism and

cy. Let the world see that we can appreciate the opportunity now offered us, to wipe out forever, departure of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, the aspersions heaped upon us, of cowardice, &c. composed of colored men, with the exception of Let our mothers, sisters, and wives vie with the white loyal ladies, in giving up their sons, brothers, and husbands, without murmuring, for the war. we expect to see at least 2000 colored children in day, where they remained for some hours. They Let us bear in mind, that if the Southern Confedmarched through several of the principal streets, ercy succeeds, there will still remain a fearful conand were reviewed by Governor Andrew, on the tingency to be met by our enslaved brethren of the South, and that is the SERVILE STRUGGLE, which will cesh calls them-as they call us the "Nigger teach- argument in proof of the capability of negroes to surely come, if the rebels are allowed to drag bation of the authorities at Washington become soldiers. It is true, that these men had them out the Union. Oh! then let us take hold fought no battles yet, but their manly and sol- with them now, and help to conquer an honorable

NEW YORK, June 3d, 1863.

INSTITUTE OF REWARD. Soon after the outbreak of the rebellion, the Institute of Reward" was formed, to solicit from Congress, from State Legislatures, and from penevolent persons, co-operation in establishing They promise to support the Government n each State, an institution in the interest of suppressing the rebellion and maintaining the agriculture and the mechanic arts, especially Constitution as it is - which, we hope, means with a view to connecting therewith a home for that they will not consent to any Uring orphans. Since the Congressional grant, July Seward-Congressional-Executive proposition ed. 1862, the Institute has entered upon the othr labors enumerated in its original programme, of which the following is a summary:

1st. The Institute seeks to urge upon State egislatures the importance of accepting the National grant, and the establishment of an Ag ricultural College, in connection with an Experi-2d. To secure for the bill establishing such

college, an orphan feature—such, for instance, as through the direct influence of the institute, was engrafted upon the Agricultural College Bill of the New York Legislature, at its late session, viz: "to give the preference for admission, to hose whose fathers shall have died in battle or they mean, we must suppose that the Democrat. therwise, while employed as soldiers, sailors, or officers in the army or navy of the United States," this being the extent to which the National grant can be used in this direction. The Institute further seeks, through pri-

vate donations and Legislative appropriations, to ecure for such Agricultural College, an Asylum or orphans too young to be admitted to said col-ge, but in which Asylum they may be cared ssion-preference here, also, being given to ur soldiers' orphans. 4th. Another feature still, in its comprehen-

ive plan, is to create a fund with which to ena-de orphan pupils evincing extraordinary talent n any department, to develop that talent in the

reatest perfection.

Appended is a list of the officers:

VICE PRESIDENTS-Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D. Chancelor of University; George Opdyke, Esq. layor of N. Y.; Theodore W. Dwight, Esq., rofessor Columbia College; Frederick DePeyser, Esq.; Horace Webster, LL. D.; Joseph oxie, Esq.; Daniel J. Macgowan, M. D.; Rev amuel D. Bell, D. D. Arthur F. Willmarth, Esq., Treasurer.

David P. Holton, M. D., Corresponding Secre ary, 52 Bond street, N. Y.

Henry Thomas Runter, Esq., Recording Sec-TRUSTESS—Charles Gould, Esq.; Rev. Samuel Burchard, D. D.; John A. Nash, Esq.; Prof. el T. Benedict; Caleb T. Rowe, Esq.; John M. Esq.: Erastus C. Benedict,: Newbold awrence, Esq.; George Andrews, Esq.; Revolert R. Booth; Edward Warner, Esq.; M. M ail, Esq.; Alexander Knox, Esq.; J. W. Richards, M. D.; C. C. Leigh, Esq.; Marshall O. Roberts, Esq.; Edwin P. Whitmore, Esq.; Almon Merwin, Esq.; James Anderson, M. D.

P. M. FORWARD Agent for New England.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION IN PHILA-DELPHIA.

Triumph of Christianity over Caste. ers, by permission, with the following extract of letter from a gentleman of Philadelphia, to his

"By the proceedings of the Episcopal Convenion in this city, just closed, it is gratifying to bserve that that portion of our religious community are rapidly learning one of the lessons of

this terrible war. "Application was made for admission, by dele gates from a colored Episcopal Church in this ity, and, after abundant discussion, the vote in avor of admission was 222 against 27 nays, the lergy voting 127 to 9; the remainder of the

mificant fact. "A certain lawyer did his best to defeat the solution, and made assertions and statements shich were reported in the Evening Bulletin : nd which, in the Convention, on the following ay, he complained of, and denied, when a num er of clergymen gave in their names, to be calll upon, if necessary, to prove that the account the reporter was correct; a rebuff, quite unxpected by the gentleman, to which he had othing to say, as the case was too strong for

For the Principia. REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER D. D.

AT DANIELSONVILLE, CT. WEST KILLINGLY, Cr., June 3rd, 1863. Brother Goodell :- After hearing Bro. Cheev er's powerful lecture last evening, I was in comcany with eight or ten persons, when an intelligent and LIBERTY loving young lady from an adacent town, was asked, "Did you enjoy Dr. Cheever's lecture?' With solemn emphasis she replied, " No. I could not enjoy it; its disclosures were so painful; but I was deeply interested.' The facts which our faithful brother presents, illustrating that we, as a nation, are drifting to ward another compromise with slavery, are alarming, and should be heard and pondered, everywhere. We have truths in our possession with which we should reach the masses. At this hour, compromise spirit, cherished by Union men in high places, far more endangers our country than all the power and malice of armed rebels, "If we, the PEOPLE," will arouse in earnest, the nation can be saved. All our hope is in GOD : we may look for him to save us, when, rightly using our own faculties, we try to save ourselves.

THE AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. We take very great pleasure in tendering ou anks to the Ladies of the Talcot street Con gregational Church, Hartford, Conn., for two parrels, containing 21 yards muslin, and 82 articles of clothing, for the "Freedmen;" also to Mrs. Samuel L. Wood, for 86 volumes of books. Donations of money, clothing, books, &c., are solicited, and will be thankfully received at the Bureau, 118 Myrtle Avenue, corner of Duffield street, Brooklyn. ALBRO Lyon, Treasurer. GEO. W. LEVERE, Corresponding Secretary.

SABBATH MAILS, &c.

FLORID, PUTNAM COUNTY, ILL.) EDITORS PRINCIPIA-Please instruct the readers of the Principia, what the present laws of Congress are, as to carrying the mails, and decause to defend, good pay, good rations, good livering mail matter from the thousands of post offices throughout the length and breadth of the land, on the Sabbath Day. I lately charged these desecrations of the Sabbath to the account of our national sins, for which the judgments of able-bodied men in the ranks of the national forces. God are now poured out upon our land, though mixed with mercies to the loyal States. I was told, "there are no laws of Congress requiring ing officers of government have received unkind either." How then has the practice so univer-

Yours truly

Reply.-Whether there are laws of Congress, particularly directing the running of mail conveyances and the delivery of letters on the Sabbath, we cannot say. Perhaps, some one,

more at leisure than we are, at present, can ascertain, and inform us. But, whether in conformity with statutory enactments or not, it is undoubtedly true that the mails are carried and letters delivered by those in employ of the Government, or holding office under it, with the knowledge, consent and appro-

THE NEWS.

NOTES AND HINTS---EDITORIAL.

The Democratic State Committee

Albany, have adopted and published a series Resolutions, (1) on the support of the Govern ment, (2) on movements for peace, (3) on usi pation of power and invasion of personal rights amend the Constitution, in favor of a perpet national tolerance and support of slaver the Democratic State Committee can get un issue with the Republican party leaders on the point, they will have one sound plank in the platform! They think the Administration incapable of inaugurating peace, as they had been in prosecuting the war, and they prote against "the negotiation of any peace execu upon the basis of a preservation Putting these two things together, and assum. that they mean what they say, and say who State Committee are dead against the Vallandir ham and Wood "peace" movement, either h recognizing the Confederacy, or by amending the Constitution for the protection of slavery. So far so good. On the third topic, they declar themselves against "depriving our citizens their liberties without due process of law a until they shall become eligible for such ad- trial by jury," and affirm that it is "the great on of ALL free governments to secure to the perthe rights of persons, of property, of the fires of speech and public discussion, and of religi political opinion." Assuming that the Commis consists of sincere, earnest, honest, intellige men, we must expect that they will streng insist that the Federal Government, under " Constitution as it is" without amendment, slo fulfil and render effectual this "great end ; ALL free governments" to all " the people of the United States and their posterity," as the Consttution requires. Excellent! If the Old Democ racy will only take this issue with the " Administration" party, in good earnest, we think its chances of success will be quite fair. A great many of the rank and file of the Republican party would hasten to such a Democratic standard But, will they do it? Will they dare to bu

A Frank Confession.-The following from a recent issue of the Richmond Examine should serve to satisfy the credulous, and silenthe mendacious, on both sides of the Atlantic, in respect to the real spirit and object of the Sout

"The establishment of the Confederacy verily a distinct reaction against the whole of the mistaken civilization of the age. For L erty, Equality, Fraternity, we have deliberated substituted Slavery, Subordination and Government. Those social and political problems when rack and torture modern society we have under taken to solve for ourselves, in our own wa quals equality is right; among those who govern. Such are the fundamental pr we lifted up in the face of a perverse generation that has forgotten the wisdom of its fothers; by those principles we live, and in their defence we have shown ourselves ready to die. . Reverent we feel that our Confederacy is a God-sent mis sionary to the nations, with great truths to preach. We must speak them boldly; and who

o hath ears to hear let him hear." If, now, the National Administration and its leading journals could but truthfully and fearlessly proclaim the object of the war, on our cote being cast by the laity-a remarkable and part, to be precisely the opposite of that avowed by the Richmond E.caminer, we might then have the potency of righteousness fairly pitted against the power of unrighteousness. Until then, we are fighting under a great disadvantage. Nothing but the earnestness of goodness can copo with the earnestness of evil.

But what shall be said of those who with such fiendish avowals as these before them, can consent to a pacification with slavery ?

The Cooper Institute "Peace Meeting" so-called, on Wednesday evening, of last week, turns out to have been a " demonstration of the inherent weakness of the Copperhead cause, even in this central city of its inception and operations-the only city, the only point, in the Free States, in which such a movement could have been hopefully attempted. None of the magnates of the Democratic party, with exception of Fernando Wood and Isaiah Rynders. were in attendance. Letters were read from J. A. Bayard of Delaware, Geo. H. Pendleton of Cincinnati, J. Glancy Jones, and William B. Reed of Philadelphia. The speakers, beside Fernander Wood, the chief orator, were Judge McCunn, T. Hartt Hyatt, James Gallagher of Connecticut. F. A. Lawrence; Mr. Murphy, of Eric Co. N. Y. N. Hill Fowler, Mr. Van Loon of New York, Isaiah Rynders, ditto, and Judge Gabell of New Bruns wick, N. J., A P. Wood, of Virginia, and George

Fernando Wood, and the two speakers last named, spoke in the hall, where F. C. Dining presided. The others spoke at three different stands, outside, to groups presided over by A C. Niven, of Sullivan Co., N. Y., Adam Fralich. of Herkimer Co., N. Y., and H. G. Onderdonk, of Queens County. So much for the principal

The first Resolution, speaking as in the name of "the Electors and people of the State of New York, hitherto known as Democratic," affirmed their allegiance to the Constitution. The second affirmed the Sovereignty of the States, as defined in the famous Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions-the same, it should have been added that formed the platform of John C. Calhoun, and of the Confederate Rebellion. The third, affirm ed that " under the Constitution there is no power to coerce the States, or any number of them, by military force"-in other words, to put down rebellion-and that " the Democratic party, if time to its own time honored principles, cannot sustain a war against Sovereign States." The fourth, that " the war, in its inception and further continuance, being contrary to the Constitution, must necessarily fast consume all the elements of Union," and that religion, humanity and civilization, demand that there should be an end put to it. The remaining Resolutions are of the same character, denouncing the doctrine of 'military necessary," the banishment of the "noble tribune of the people, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham," hoping that he will be the next Governor of Ohio,"-recommending a "Convention of the Confederate States, and a separate Convention of the States still adhering to the Union," to settle and determine the conditions of peace-and finally appointing a Committee to call " future Conventions of the Peace Democracy," yet " disclaiming any intention to distract the Democratic organization in this State, so long as it shall reflect

the sentiments of the masses." The speeches were in keeping with the Resolutions. Mr. Wood said the war had been diverted from its original purpose (which purposes be

had before, as in the Resolutions, declared unconstitutional,) and that it is now a war for the abolition of State Sovereignty, and the abolition of Slavery. He said,

" If this war is to go on, I want the Republican 29th. The siege of Port Hudson is progressing. party to have the power and take the responsi-bility. I do not want to see a Democratic admin-Colonel Grierson commenced a preliminary recistration succeed this if it is to be done upon the war platform, because I tell you here—and I speak advisedly—that at the South, the thing that they hold in the utmost contempt, even more than an abolitionist, is a hypocritical, cant ing, lying War Democrat." (Laughter and cheers).

This was letting out the whole truth. We do not much wonder that the N. Y. Herald and even the New York World, disclaim sympathy with the meeting, and are at pains to show that it did not represent the sentiments of the Democratic

The N. Y. World, hitherto regarded as one the prime organs of the Copperheads, gives them the cold shoulder, in the style following:

"The conjoint influence of Mozart Hall, public curiosity, the leisure of our working population, in the evening, and their readiness to avail themselves of an inexpensive amusement, called out a be sufficient, not by any means to carry a city election, but to turn the scale, in any such elec-tion, in a contest between any two other parties But it certainly had no pretensions to be considered, in any sense, a "State Convention." Its managers perfectly understood this, when they designated New York city as the place, and the evening as the time of day for holding it. Had it been held at Syracuse or Utica, and twelve o'clock at noon been appointed as the hour for its opening and organization, it would have been a slim affair, consisting of scarcely anybody beyond such members of Mozart Hall as would be willing to incur the inconvenience and expense of attending. Or if the meating, hat evening, had concame to this city for the purpose of attending it with a proportionate representation from this city, it might have assembled in the dining-room of the Astor House, without inconvenient crowding. The meeting simply demonstrates that Hon Fernando Wood has an carnest following in the City of New York; beyond this it is of no significance as an indication of public sentiment."

effect since the occupation of Louisiana by the forces of the United States on the 25th day of A Miskomer.—Seldom have there been such hot-headed and bloodthirsty sentiments uttered, as at the Peace meeting last night. Threats and defiances were flung at the Government, slander and falsehood were heaped upon the Army, and a carnival of war and bloodshed, in our midst, was invited—in the name of Peace. It was evident what they aimed at was a transfer of the war. If such men as Wood could carry out their original programme of co-operating with the rebel-lion—if they could secure the transfer of Hook-er's army to New York, of Rosecrans' to Cincinnati, and of Grant's to Chicago-if they could raise the seige of Vicksburgh, compel the evacu-ation of Murfreesboro, and expose Washington to Jeff. Davis -if they could secure the success of the rebels and the subjugation of the North-their chief and only object in advocating peace

As a proper accompaniment to this, we an nounce the following:

Copperhead Nomination.-The Ohio Register nominates George B. McClellan as the candidate of the Peace Democracy, for next President, a fit and proper ticket for the party. And, since it was argued in 1860 that it was unconstitutional in the Republicans to take both their candidates from the Free States, Val. has probably taken up his residence in Dixle to remove this objection.

—N. Y. Tribune.

We suggest, further, that, if circumstances should favor, the name of Jeff. Davis might be substituted for President, with McClellan for Vice, with an understanding that Val. shall be

From the Putnam Region .-- The following comes from the North-East corner of Connecticut-the Putnam region-one of the disfanatical love of freedon.

DR. CHEEVER, of New York, addressed our "Constitution as it is," declaring it to be a bond of freedom and justice. His address was a masand justice to all men will alone save the natio from ruin. Nothing but a verbatim report would do justice to the address."-Danielsonville (Ct.)

Ravings of the N. V. Herald .- The near approach of dog-days seems to have affected the tenants of the Herald Office. Hear them. A SIGN OF THE TIMES, -- From one of the Harrisburg a few days ago burned down the negro of the place. This is a sign of the times. The soldiers detest the negroes. The black race are in danger of being exterminated, and so are the Europe, directing the sale of his pictures, and Cheever, Phillips, Greeley and Garrison ought to follow him as fast as they can. Gerrit Smith is the only man of the party who foresaw in time the coming storm. It will not be necessary for him to seek safety in flight. He is all right of the record. But let the other radical leaders look out. . . . All the Greeleys, Cheevers, Wendell Phillipses, and Lloyd Garrisons, will either

Colorphobia Subsiding. - The two items that follow indicate progress.

GENERAL ULLMAN'S COLORED DIVISION -A gen deman recently from New Orleans reports that ston, which fell into the hands of Gen. Grant, General Ullman had raised about four thousand men for his colored division. The arrangement which General Banks had made with the plan ters, in regard to paid negro labor, limited the field for recruiting. But General Ullman was informed by General Banks that a county would This message was dated the 3d. soon be opened where negro enlistments might occur to an almost unlimited extent.

COLORED TROOPS IN LOUISIANA .- A correspor writes: "There are already five regiments colored troops organized in this department and colored troops organized in this expect-credited to the State of Louisiana. It is expect-ed that, in all, twenty-eight regiments will be that, in all, twenty-eight regiments will be ed that, in all, twenty-eight regiments will be organized at once in the department of Gen-

THE WAR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6.

To G. W. DENISON, Special Agent : Vicksburg .- The Bombardment Resumed. fought well. The enemy yesterday tried to get through our left wing, but were driven back, with heavy loss. This morning heavy cannonading The Confederates and Federals are still measur or strongth, before this contested stronghold was heard continually. All is going on well. Pickets of the rebels who have deserted to our Advices to the Government, are up to the 31st. No general assault had been made upon the enelines, report provisions short at Port Hudson. Gen. Banks is well and in fine spirits, and confident of entire success.

C. S. Bulkley, my's works, since the 22d. Intelligence from dent of entire success.

C. S. BULKLET,
Sup't U. S. Telegraph. Cairo, however, states that a dispatch boat had arrived from Vicksburg, June 1st, bringing the information that a fierce bombardment was opened, on the night of the 31st, and continued through the next day, that a conflagration was raging in Vicksburg, and that twelve rebels, with 200,000 percussion caps, had been captured, while endeavoring to run our pickets and get into the city. A despatch from Jackson to Richmond says that General Grant summoned Pemberton to surrender, on the 28th, giving him three days to the anticipation of important movements. The rebels have been very restless, lately, moving their men this way and that, now seeming to threaten a raid on the north side of the Rappaconsider the proposition, and that the rebel commander promptly replied that he would never surrender. Johnston does not yet make his appearance upon the stage of action. It is said that our losses have been exaggerated. Deserters report that the enemy are short of provisions, and cannot hold out much longer. Pemberton had sent word to Johnston to come to his relief, within ten days. From the 22d to the 31st, our men were engaged in erecting earthworks, and in mining, to blow the face out of one or two inaccessible rebel forts.

The navy gallantly sustains its part in the work. An official report from Admiral Porter gives interesting details of the action of the fleet under his charge, during the bombardment the town and stir up the rebels. The order was obeyed; a pontoon bridge was thrown over, the rebels in rifle-pits on the other side were driven out by a brilliant charge, and our men moved down to the Bowling Green Road, remained alt night, and returned by order, on Saturday. The final success, although they find the work they have undertaken of far greater magnitude than they had even dreamed.

The question of retaliation is likely to go and return from the South, ander Certain regulations. Those going South cannot return until the close of the war, and those coming North must subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the National Government.

The question of retaliation is likely to be brought up in connection with the capture of several of the First Kansas colored regiment by the guerrillas in a skirmish near Baxter Springs. As harp correspondence has passed between Livingston, the guerrillas, who made the capture, and those coming North must subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the National Government.

An Interesting Occasion.—About ten days ago, a marriage took place in Lexington, when the guerrillas, who made the capture, and those coming North must subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the National Government.

An Interesting Occasion.—About ten days ago, a marriage took place in Lexington, when the guerrillas, who made the capture, and those coming North must subscribe to the oath of several of the First Kansas colored regiment by the enemy's and those coming North must subscribe to the oath of several of the First Kansas colored regiment by the enemy's and those coming North must subscribe to the oath of several of the First Kansas colored regiment by the guerrillas in a skirmish near Baxter Springs.

An Interesting Occasion.—About ten days ago, a marriage took place in Lexington, we will the close of the war, and those coming North must subscribe to the oath of several of the rebels in rifle-pits on the rebels in rifle-pits on the rebels in rifle-pits on the oath of several of the rebels in rifle-pit of the 22d. The navy has met with a sad loss

battles .- General Sherman wounded .- Our loss

heavy .- Advices from New Orleans are to the

onnoissance, and, in a few days, had cut off com-

munication from the rebels at Port Hudson. On

the 21st, a heavy Federal force came up from

Baton Rouge, and the advance commenced in

earnest. A severe engagement occurred between

General Augur and the rebel General Gardner,

n which the latter was repulsed with large loss.

n the meantime, Gen. Banks moved down the

Red river, with his army, crossed to Bayou Sara,

(as the rebel report had already informed us)

nade for the scene of action, and succeeded in

effecting a junction with General Augur, in the

rear of Port Hudson. The mortar boats also

prepared themselves for action. A desperate

in progress. Our men were confident of success.

Our loss is heavy; some reports estimate it at

4 000 Gen Sherman has arrived at New Or-

leans, seriously wounded. Our officers have suf-

fered severely. The rebel force is estimated at

16,000. The 2d Louisiana (colored) regiment

particularly distinguished itself for gallantry

and courage. Out of the 900 men composing

the regiment, over 600 were killed. Gen. Weit-

vel had cantured a nortion of the line of defense

and holds one of the enemy's heaviest batteries.

has been taken prisoner by a company of Gen.

Banks' men. The following important order

oucerning emancipation has been issued by

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,)

ties, and being inconsistent with the principles which control the policy of the Government, is

hereby declared to have been without force or

Since the said occupation, all owners and per-

ons legally empowered to act in the place o

such owners of slaves have had, and shall con

tinue to have, the right to emancipate their

gally entitled to freedom, may bring a suit for

his or her freedom in any Court of Record

gainst the person claiming or holding him or

NASHVILLE, Friday, June 5.

News from Franklin up to 2 o'clock to-day, is that Col. Baird, commanding the garrison, was attacked by 1,200 rebel cavalry yesterday, who

They rallied, however, and repulsed the enemy

Simultaneously an attack was made upon the

nd garrison equipage. Gen. Granger has ordered all houses of ill-fame

be vacated by the 8th inst. There is great

iers arrived in the city this morning, repre-

enting 114 different regiments. They will be

Virginia. Successful cavalry raid by Col.

Middlesex county, Va., touching again at Glou-cester Point and Court House. He destroyed in

route between Yorktown and the Rappahannock.

pickets near Fairfax Court House, yesterday

Alabama .- A Union success at Florence.

officers, 400 mules, and 300 negroes.

the enemy that he could lay his hands on.

Moseby's rebel cavalry made another raid on our

Col. Cornyn defeated Gen. Roddy at Florence,

Alabama, on the 27th of May, capturing 100 men,

Marching northward, Col. Cornyn destroyed

Colored Soldiers in Washington-

The colored men of the District held an enthusi-astic mass meeting in the rear of the Capitol this

Much enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by Col. Wm. Birney, recently appointed Inspector, and Col. Turner and Lieut.-Col. Ray-

mond of the First District Regiment. The color

ed troops, for the first time, marched through the streets of Washington, fully uniformed and equip-

ed, preceded by a band. One hundred additional

recruits have been enlisted. No disturbance oc-

Pennsylvania Avenue .- Trib. Cor.

curred. The colored soldiers were cheered on

MONDAY, JUNE 8.

Vicksburg dates are to June 3d. The seige

continues with no material change. The fire in

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29, 2 p. m.

Port Hudson dates are to the 29th of May.

The following dispatch was received at the Be-lize, just as the Morning Star was about to sail

for this city. On her arrival here, it was forward-

The negroes are reported by all parties to have

Jackson, Miss., Thursday, June 4, 1863.

A courier reports that Gen. Kirby Smith crossed to Port Hudson, on Sunday.

The gunboats made a furious assault, sinking

The Situation on the Rappahan-

nock.—Much interest is just now felt in the movements of Gen. Hooker's army, or rather in

hannock, and anon almost disappearing from our front. Their newspapers have boasted of a new policy—that of invading the North, and some ap-

prehension has been felt, along the border, that

such a movement might be undertaken. Such erratic movements on the rebel side generally

cover a retreat, or at least the withdrawal of a

portion of their men; and so, on Saturday, there were stories of the evacuation of Fredericksburg,

&c., and its reoccupation by Gen. Hooker's forces

The report was premature—Lee still holds Fred-ericksburg, and (though we are not so informed) it is to be inferred that no important diminution

has been made in his strength. To ascertain these facts, however, Gen. Hooker, on Friday, or-

dered a strong reconnoitering force to cross below

the town and stir up the rebels. The order was

one steamer, and drowning several hundred me

No doubts are felt in regard to the result.

ed to the Secretary of the Treasury :

the river.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 2, 1863.

other cavalry raid from Yorktown to Urbana,

ent to their respective commands.

norning, but did not effect much

By order of Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY,

JAMES F. MILLER, A. A. General.

with heavy loss to the latter.

person held as a slave, and being le

Military Governor of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1863.

Other news is meagre. Ex-Gov Wickliffe

Tennessee .- Col. Wilder, of the mounted infantry, has succeeded in breaking up a band of guerrillas, at Liberty, capturing all their horses, and 62 prisoners.

Vicksburg. Return of Gen. Blair. His expedition successful. Joe Johnston reported at Black River Bridge. The siege progressing.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 8.

A special dispatch from Walnut Hills, (near

TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

Vicksburg.) dated June 2, says:

Gen. Blair's expedition has returned without

the loss of a man. Fifty-six miles of country, from the Big Black to the Yazoo, and eleven miles below Yazoo City, were completely scoured by our troops.

Several bridges and a number of grist mills and cotton gins, used to grind corn, were de-

stroyed; also, a large quantity of cotton, marked The country towards Yazoo is teeming with ight ensued, which, to last accounts, was still agricultural riches-cattle, sheep and hogs abound in all directions.

> Flourishing crops of corn, oats, wheat and rye Hundreds of negroes stampeded at the approach of our troops, and followed them into our

ines.
Gen. Joe Johnston could not be found. He has not yet been heard from definitely, and it is surposed he cannot raise sufficient force to at-tack Grant.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 8. The Commercial publishes a letter dated Memphis, June 3, which gives the following interest-

ing intelligence:
Gen. Osterhaus is on the west side of Black River bridge, with his entire division, watching Gen. Joe Johnston, who appeared there on the 1st and 2d inst., with 5,000 infantry and some artillery. Shots were exchanged, and the rebels

Gen. Johnston is said to have 18,000 men General Order, No. 22.—1. The act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved March 6, 1857, entitled "An Act to prohibit the emancipation of slaves," never having been adopted or sanctioned by the military authoripoorly armed and deficient in artillery. There is no probability of his being able to relieve Gen. Pemberton.
Communication with Gen. Banks is kept up on

the Louisiana shore. Guerrillas infest the re-gion between Lake Providence and Grand Gulf, with impunity. The Government plantations are selected for attack. A hundred negroes have been driven off or hung. Every negro with a National uniform on i

mercifully suspended to the nearest tree.

The formidable batteries along the Mississippi on the first line above the water-batteries, are all silenced, save one, at the extreme upper part of Vicksburg. It mounts two heavy guns and two 28-pounders.

The rebel battery on Fort Hill is composed of

have mounted six heavy guns in front, and a battery diagonally at that point.

Port Hudson.-The assault of the 27th. Prospect of a protracted seige. - Bank's position -By an arrival from New Orleans, June 2nd, we receive further intelligence from the vicinity of Port Hudson. There has occured no general engagement since that of the 27th, which was severe, but, like the attacks of Gen. Grant before Vicksburg, failed to carry the enemy's works. Our loss, though great, falls short of the first estimate. Gen. Sherman lies very low from the effects of his wound. Gen. Neal Dow was slightly orces at Triune. They were repulsed with a wounded. The gallant conduct of the colored oss of 200 men, 400 horses, and a lot of camp Regiments is fully confirmed. Gen. Banks has secured a favorable position, surrounding the enemy's works, both wings resting on the river, xeitement among the "fancy." and has evidently settled down, like Grant at Six hundred and seventy-nine National sol- Vicksburg, for a protracted siege. The rebels within are in strong force, but no serious apprehensions of a rear attack are entertained. No Sun. reinforcements can reach Port Hudson. The

Kilpatrick.-Colonel Kilpatrick has been making Navy co-operates with Gen. Banks. It is stated that the rebel commander has offered to surrender, provided his garrison be allowed his way much rebel property and carried off to march out with arms &c, and that Gen. Banks and hen-coops to an unlimited extent on the forced.

Col. Grierson is reported between Port Hudson and Vicksburg, destroying railroads and bridges, and capturing rebel stores.

An immense train, consisting of 600 wagons, 3,000 mules and horses, 1,500 head of cattle, and 6,000 negroes, has been brought from the Teche country, within our lines. The train was 8 miles as affected by the existence and necessities of a in length, was under the guard of several volunstate of war, and especially of civil war, are topics country, within our lines. The train was 8 miles oundries, mills, and everything else useful to teer regiments, and was commanded by Col. J. S. Morgan of the 90th New York.

Hilton Head. Successful raid by Col. Montomery .- We have from Hilton Head, some particulars of a raid recently made from Beaufort by Col. Montgomery. The Colonel has brought off with him \$600,000 worth of Rebel property, has destroyed fifty dwelling-houses, has demonstrat ed beyond all question that negro soldiers will follow wherever a brave man dare lead, and that the slaves on the rice plantations of South Caro lina are eager to reach our lines, and the male portion of them to enter the service of the Government in the capacity of soldiers .- Trib.

Returned Regiments.—The State 38th Regiments New York Volunteers, were publicly received last Monday by the military and the fundamental law of this as of every other country; and nowhere else so culpable, so abhorous the state of this city, and the ovation Returned Regiments.-The 37th and City Assembly Rooms by the Common Council.

the city, on Monday night, was caused by the explosion of our shells. One whole side of Wash-Prizes.-The U.S. steamer Sunflower, on the 31st ult., in the Gulf of Mexico, captured the schooner Echo, with 185 bales of cotton. The ington Square was destroyed. Johnston is reported at Jackson. Gen. Blair has gone up the U. S. steamship De Soto, on the 24th ult., cap-Yazoo. The despatches from Pemberton to Johntured the schooners Gen. Prim and Rapid, and sloops Jane, Adelie, and Bright, all loaded with cotton and bound to Havana. The same vessel state that the forage of the enemy is all gone, the men on quarter rations, ammunition nearly exhausted, and they can hold out but ten days. reported, makes seven prizes within five days. The same vessel on the 14th captured the scho er Sea Bird, of Havana, without log-book, and with papers incomplete. The U. S. steamer Kanawha, captured on the 18th ult., while running the blockade off Mobile, bound to Havana, At that time, Gen. Banks had entirely invested the schooner Ripple, with 110 bales of cotton; the place, resting the two wings of his army on also, on the previous day, the schooner Hunter, from Mobile, bound to Havana, with 43 bales of

> Naval .- In a letter to the Navy Department, dated Key West, Acting Rear Admiral Bailey says that since he took the command, Dec. 9. 1862, 43 vessels have been captured by the vessels of the squadron, and declared good prizes. Others have been released by the Court, and others still destroyed at Indian River and other places along the coast. Many prizes have been sent in by the West India and Western Gulf Squadrons, making the number that have come in for adjudication since January last, 70.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gov. Tod of Ohio was brought into Court at Fairfield in that State, on the 1st inst, to ans wer charges of illegal imprisonment preferred by Edson B. Olds. The case was postponed until the next term. The Governor's attorney contends that his client, being an officer of the State, is not liable to arrest, and asks that the case be removed to the United States Courts under the law of the last Congress.

Col. D'Utassy's Sentence.-The following is the text of Col. D'Utassy's sentence:
"To forfeit all pay and allowance now due and that may become due to him; to be cashiered; to be confined for a period of one year at such place as the Secretary of War shall direct; to be disqualified from holding any office of trust, honor, or employment in the service of the United States. and the crime, name and punishment of delinquent to be published in at least three of the public

papers of the State of New York."

The Secretary of War indorses the sentence as "The proceedings, findings and sentence of the "The proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court-martial in the foregoing case are approved, and the State Prison at Sing Sing, New-York, is designated as the place of confinement of the prisoner. The Adjutant-General will issue the proper orders to carry the sentence into effect."

The President approves the whole.

Col. Grierson, who led the famous cavalry raid through Mississippi, has been created Briga-

Admiral Wilkes has been recalled, and

of keeping the negro soldiers as "contraband of war." He also intimates that if the reported death of one of his men be true he shall retaliate; to which threat Williams replied, "that he can play his hand"—that unless he (Livingston) exchanged the negroes immediately, as well as the white soldiers, he (W.) would hang the prisoners he held. This is the substance of what passed. Whether the exchange took place we are not dvised.

Gen. Burnside has issued an order directing the Provost Marshal General of his Department to investigate the charges against citizens confined by military order, with a view to releasing as many as possible, on their taking the oath of allegiance, and giving bonds for a strict observance thereof.

Colored Troops in North Carolina. No prejudice.-We clip the following from the letter of an officer in Col. Wild's African Brigade, published in the New-Bedford Mercury:

I was afraid, from impressions created in New York City, that I should find much prejudice existing toward the commanders of colored troops, but I discover as yet no such prejudice. Every where, Gen. Wilde's movement is applauded There was some little unpleasantness at first, out it has vanished with the development of the undertaking. The Pro-Slavery hue and cry does very well in theory, but it will not stand the shock of stalwart men, volunteering to endure he oppressive climate, to shoulder the spade or musket, and practically aid in quelling the Rebellion. No! it is too flimsy for that.

The Emancipation Society has very speedily made itself known and felt, both in England and in America. We remember no or ganization starting so quickly into life in some-thing approaching full maturity. Its first meeting in London was immense, and subsequent meetings have been crowded. The gatherings it has held over the country have also been so numerous as to bespeak the strength of public opinion touching the question. The judicious, manly, and philanthropic memorial transmitted to President Lincoln has been well received, and a prompt, cordial answer returned, doing great credit to the feelings of the Washington Govern ment, and much fitted to produce the best effects in England .- British Standard.

Legality of the Legal Tender Clause -The important decision of the Supreme Court, does not imply that Treasury Notes are not legal tender in relation to contracts made after their issue. Before the war, Judge Roosevelt required. The premises were afterwards sold subject to the mortgage, and the purchaser tendered the amount in greenbacks which was declined on the ground that thier value was not equal to the amount which he loaned. An action was brought to compel him to receive the amount in Government paper, and the decision of the Court is to the effect that Treasury notes are not a legal tender on contracts made before or during the passage of the act of Congress. Two of the Judges held that Congress had no authority to make a paper currency and compel private parties to receive it for money Judge Ingraham, however, reserved this point as the legality of the legal tender clause, on contracts incurred since the passage of the act, was not before the Court.

This opinion, if sustained by the Superior Court will have an important influence on the mercan-tile community, and may seriously affect the valwith other decisions on this point, in this and other states, and will probably be reversed. It goes at once to the Court of Appeals, and the decision will be looked for with general interest .-

Liberty of the Press .- Convention of Ediors .- A convention the New York Editors, was held at the Astor House, on Monday, for the purpose of expressing their views upon the rights and duties of the press, at the present crisis. The Beach, and others. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted; and will be forwarded to the President, and each member of the

of the highest public concern; and, Whereas, Recent events indicate the existence of grave misapprehensions and lamentable con-

fusion of the ideas with regard to this vital question ; therefore, Resolved, That our conceptions of the Rights and Duties of the Press, in a season of convulsion and public peril like the present, are briefly sum

med up in the following propositions;

1. We recognize and affirm the duty of fidelity to the Constitution, Government and laws of our country, as a high moral as well as political obligation resting on every citizen, and neither claim for ourselves nor concede to others any exemption form its requirements or privilege to evade their sacred and binding force.

2. That Treason and Rebellion are crimes, by

rent, as in a republic, where each has an equal ing the returned soldiers were banqueted at the voice and vote in the peaceful and legal direction of public affairs.

3. While we thus emphatically disclaim and

deny any right as inhering in journalists or others to incite, advocate, abet, uphold or justify treason —while their integrity and responsibility is vouch or rebellion, we respectfully but firmly assert and maintain the right of the Press to criticise freely and fearlessly the acts of those charged with the administration of the Government, also those of all their civil and military subordinates, whether with intent directly to efficiency and fidelity in the public service, or order to achieve the same ends more remotely through the substitution of other persons for those now in power.
4. That any limitations of this right created by

the necessities of war should be confined to localities wherein hostilities actually exist or are im minently threatened; and we deny the right of any military officer to suppress the issues or for-bid the general circulation of journals printed hundreds of miles from the seat of war.

How Louisiana Slaves Receive our Troops.—A correspondent with the army of General Banks, describing the march through western Louisiana, furnishes some interestin facts in reference to the reception of our troops by the slaves. Everywhere, he says, "they flocked out to welcome us," and are in extacles over their freedom. "They give us full particulars as to the sentiments and history of the ters, and in other ways manifest their friendship acting as if they could not do enough for us. One of the songs which they are in the habit of singing runs as follows:

" Massa run away, hi, hi! Nigger bound to stay, ho, ho! I tink dat now de Kingdom come, Dat dis de vear ob Jubilo!

At Williams's plantation, five miles from Alex andria, at Alexandria, at Cherryville, Moranville Enterprise, Simmsport, and other villages, the negroes joined our forces by scores and hundreds. At the Atchafalaya river, as the army was marching toward the Mississippi, they came in droves, with wagons, horses, and other proper One company came in on an immense flat boat which was crowded with their goods; the whole under the command of a shrewd negro who had evidently been, at some time, an officer's servant.

Our correspondent says that every slave in that region knows all about the proclamation They understand perfectly that they are free and are always ready to give up everything they have for the benefit of our soldiers. The latter have come to understand this; they find that wherever they encamp on a plantation, the "fat of the land" is at their service, including such luxuries as chickens, fresh and salt pork, new potatoes, hot corn-bread, coffee, fresh milk, &c., and under these touching appeals of the race which looks up still with hope and faith, the last remnant of prejudice is removed from the army, and every man is prepared to welcome to the ranks these people who come with gifts in their hands and love in their hearts.—Post,

Ladies Crossing the Lines.—An order has been issued, permitting ladies and children to go and return from the South, under certain

Important from New Orleans.—Investment of Port Hudson by Gen. Banks.—Severe battles.—General Sherman wounded.—Our loss because Advices from New Orleans.—Col. Wilder, of the mounted because Advices from New Orleans.—Col. Wilder, of the mounted because Advices from New Orleans.—Col. Wilder, of the mounted because Advices from New Orleans.—Investment of Port Hudson by Gen. Banks.—Severe battles.—General Sherman wounded.—Our loss because Advices from New Orleans.—Col. Wilder, of the mounted because Advices from New Orleans.—Col. Wilder, of the mounted because Advices from New Orleans.—Col. Wilder of the mounted because Advices from New Orleans.—Col. Wilder of the mounted because Advices from New Orleans.—Investment of Port Hudson by Gen. Banks.—Severe battles.—General Sherman wounded.—Our loss banks.—Severe banks.—Severe banks.—Severe banks.—Severe banks.—Severe banks.—Severe banks.—Severe banks. present, making in all one hundred and twenty-

FOREIGN.

Great Britain .- By the arrival of the Persia and America, we have European dates to the 27th. The intelligence of the recrossing of the Rappahannock by General Hooker, had reached England, and was freely commented upon, the press generally regarding it as a signal defeat of the Federals. Stonewall Jackson is highly extolled, as a man of intellect, enthusiasm and ability. The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society held its anniversary, on the 22d. Lord Brougham declined to preside, as being inconsistent with the neutrality policy which Eng. land was bound to observe. A letter from Mr. Adams, conveying the thanks of President Lincoln for the sympathy of the Society, was read. Strong emancipation resolutions were passed. A large open air meeting has been held, at Sheffield, in favor of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Roebuck, whose speech was a tissue of inconsistencies and absurdities, and betrayed the bitterest hostility to the American Republic The following resolution was adopted, by a small majority:

"That in the opinion of this meeting the Government of this country would act wisely, both for the interests of England and those of the world, were they immediately to enter into ne-gotiations with the Great Powers of Europe for the purpose of obtaining the acknowledgment by them of the independence of the Confederate States of America."

A despatch from Pernambuco, of May 1st says that the ship Commonwealth, of Boston 1.245 tons, for San Francisco, has been burned by the pirate Florida. The Alabama passed Key West, April 29th.

Poland. -The insurgents have gained som nccesses, and suffered some defeats-all things considered, about succeed in "holding their own." Notes have been addressed to Russia, by The rebel battery on Fort Hill is composed of six guns of very heavy calibre. The Federals check which would have been paid in gold if Holland, Denmark, and Portugal. The notes of sold Holland and Denmark are rather tame, simply regretting the state of affairs between Russia and Poland, and the replies of the Czar simply acknowledges the good intentions of those Powers, and declares the equally good intentions of Russia. The note of Portugal is more spirited, Price 25 cents. Yearly, \$1, with a valuable preand the Czar replies substantially, "none of your

Italy .- The Italian Parliament has been opend by a speech from the King, in which a very nopeful view is taken of the future of Italy. France.-Madame Lamartine, the wife of

Mexico.-Reports from Mexico are so cor licting, that we are unable to assert anything with the object of giving reliable intelligence t is not definitely ascertained that Puebla is captured. French reports assert positively that General Forey is in possession of the city, and even give particulars of its capture, while other accounts deny, in toto, the whole story.

Central America.-The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall on the 28th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing \$318,066 in treasure. The Constitutional Convention of about one thousand negroes, three hundred horses and mules and clearing out the granaries and hen-coops to an unlimited extent on the and hen-coops to an unlimited extent on the forced.

The convention was called by W. C. Prime, Parket after passing the new Constitution and electing Godwin, James Brooks, Anson Herrick, Horace Horses, at the present class. The Convention was called by W. C. Prime, Parket after passing the new Constitution and electing Godwin, James Brooks, Anson Herrick, Horace Godwin, James Brooks, Anson Herrick, Horace Horses, and the present class of the present class. The convention was called by W. C. Prime, Parket after passing the new Constitution and electing Godwin, James Brooks, Anson Herrick, Horace Horses, and Ho made by Messrs Brooks, Greeley, Carldwell, Panama had passed a decree prohibiting French property of the following resolutions troops or ammunition from being passed across the Isthmus to Mexico, owing to the report that a large force of French soldiers were to be Sent by that route to Acapulco. The news to Central America, by this arrival, is not important. Carrera, the President of Guatemala, had tant. Carrera, the President to again invade Saleffort to overthrow the Government of President Martinez, in Nicaragua. The new Presi dent of Costa Rica, Jesus Jiminez, had been in augurated. The news from the South American

PENSIONS.

\$100 BOUNTY, PAY & PRIZE MONEY PROCURED BY

NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP. NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. No charge made until the money is collected. Letter of inquiry answered without charge,

From the New-York Tribune of Sept. 17th. To Soldiers and their heirs. - The advertiseme of Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBRET & CAMP in to-day Tribune will necessarily attract the attention of al those who have claims on the government for so liers' bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen propose to prosecute and colleced for by our Mayor and several of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to b upright and capable, we commend them to public

onfidence and patronage. From the New York Daily Times of Sept. 17. f our soldiers and their families will be interested in the notice published in another column, of Messre. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, a respectable law firm of this city, who offer to make collections of pay, bounties, pensions, &c., due to soldiers, at greatly reduced rates. Soldiers are very frequently subjecte to the most outrageous impositions in this which is deemed to be one of such general interest Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible compensation. The rates they have established are precisely those fixed by Messrs. N., G. & C.

From the Irish American of Oct. 4th. Messrs, NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP. 111 Broad way devote their attention to the obtaining of the pay and pensions of soldiers and sailors, or their rel atives who may have such claims against the gov-ernment. The low rate of fees which they charge is one of the noticeable feature of their card. having valid demands on the government have to frequently been mulct of the greater part of the pro-ceeds, under pretence of prosecuting claims which frequently been mulct of the greater part of the pro-ceeds, under pretence of prosecuting claims which needed only presentation. So glaring had these im-positions become, that a Benevolent Association has been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible com-The rates they have established are pre cisely those fixed by Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT &

From the Independent of Thursday, Sept. 18th, 1862. Thousands of our soldiers and their families in exry part of the country are now seeking a reliable channel through which they can collect bounties. pensions, etc., from the government. All such are referred to Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT, & CAMP, 111 Broadway, New York, a law firm worthy of entire

From the Christian Advocate and Journal of Oct, 2d. To Soldiers and their Heirs.—The advertisement of Messis. Neitleton, Gilbert & Camp will necessarily attract the attention of all those who have claims on the government for soldiers bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen benevolent Society, while their integrity and re-sponsibility are vouched for by our Mayor and sev-eral of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers, Believing them to be upright and capable, we com-mend them to public confidence and patronage From the New Yorker Democrat, [German Paper.] of

Sept. 25th, 1862.
One of the first and best law firms, Messrs. Ner-Theron, Gilbert & Camp, recommended by the most respectable business men of this city, make it their business to collect pensions, bounty and pay for soldiers, sailors and their heirs. Those who desire to employ these gentlemen, may rest assured that they will be treated well and punctually, and at a small expense. We recommend these gentlemen with full confidence, and wish that many of our countrymen would engage their services. As soon as their cla are collected, they will be paid without delay.

are collected, they will be paid without delay.

From the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, [German paper,] of September 23d, 1862.

BACK PAY OF DISORABGED OR KILLED SOLDIERS.—

Messis. NETTLEYON, GILBERT & CAMP, who have an office in this city, offer their services for the collection of back pay, bounty, pensions, &c. Soldiers or their relatives are too often overcharged, so that it is well to know that acknowledged reliable men of business take charge of such matters at a small expense.

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50 years of age.
It seems almost a miracle that such a change has come over me, and I only hope that any persons who are suffering as I have suffered may be induced by my wonderful cure to try the "COMPOUND," and with the same happy result.

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Is a Weekly Newspaper, published at 104 William street New-York, for the

PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION. This Association is composed of gentlemen of Union, and is organized according to law.

The paper is owned by the Association and under the entire control of the Trustees named in the

act of incorporation, viz.

Joseph W. Alden, REV. WM. GOODELL, REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D.D. It is edited by REV. WILLIAM GOODELL and REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D. and published by JOSEPH W. ALDEM for the corporation.

Its columns will be enriched by able correspon dents, and occasional writers, all of whom will be

guided by the way-marks in the following: PROSPECTUS. Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound morals, Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-traffic, and kindred crimes-the application of Christian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrangements, and aims of life ;-to the individual, the family, the Church, the State, the Nation-to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the

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Monies in payment for the paper, may be sen mail at our risk if addressed to the Publisher.

J. W. Alden,
Box 4881, New-York.

Family Miscellany.

For the Principia. One another's burdens bear, One another's sorrows share, Thus the law of Christ fulfil.

Keep his words, and do his will. One another's burdens bear. One another's toil and care. Love shall make the burden light, Love, with love, shall love requite.

One another's burdens bear, Thus the Savier's woke ve wear Thus with Him, His ways ve tread Live, in Him your living head.

One another's burdens bear, Thus disarm the fiend, Despair, Thus the Tempter's darts repel. Thus subdue the hosts of hell

One another's burdens bear, Thus the law of Love declare, Thus the faith of Christ confess,

Thus to Him your love express. One another's burdens bear, Mutual counsels, aid, and prayer Mutual trust, and hope and love, Light your path to realms above.

THE LAND OF OUR FATHERS The land our Fathers left to us Is foul with hateful sin; When shall, O Lord, this sorrow end, And hope and joy begin?

What good, though growing might and wealth Shall stretch from shore to shore, If thus the fatal poison-taint Be only spread the more

Wipe out, O God, the nation's sin, Then swell the nation's power; But build not high our yearning hopes, To wither in an hour!

No outward show nor favored strength From thy stern justice saves : There is no liberty for them
Who make their brethren slaves!

MOTHER

No earthly friend can till a mother's place, When the dear one is with us here no No smiles so sweet, so loving to the core, As those which beamed upon that faithful face

teflecting every meek, angelic grace: No words so kind, so potent to restore Joy to the soul, where sadness ruled before As hers, who held us in her warm embrace Has worn away, to set the spirit free, Then we behold those looks of love and light In fadeless lines impressed on memory: And feel that but one mother e'er is given To guard us here below, or guide the way to Heaven

[It will doubtless interest many of our readers know that the following story, which will run through several numbers of our paper, is no fiction, but a simple "life picture," accurately and truthfully sketched.]

> For the Principia. A LIFE PICTURE.

> > BY ELLIE NEAL CHAPTER I.—HOME.

"Well, that job is done," said old Mr. Mo sier, throwing off his overcoat, and seating himself by the kitchen fire. His meek wife looked up timidly, saying

"How did you fix it, at last, Peter?" "Just as I intended; giving everything to

Jim-the house, the farm, and the little money at interest." " But the girls ?"

"Oh, the girls are well enough off! Jim

"And you too, Why, woman, you seem to

think your son is a vagabond." "No; but he is very grasping, and may

marry a selfish wife."

"Always borrowing trouble. Come, give me my supper! The will is made, and whatever you say will do no good. The property is mine, not yours, and I have a right to do as I please with it.

She turned away with sorrowing heart, to place the fresh food upon the table; nice hot biscuit, warm doughnuts, and other delicacies which she had been half the afternoon in pre paring to please him, when, cold and hungry, he would return. Yet everything is his; nothing hers.

"Come," said she; "it's all ready." Glancing at the vacant chairs he asked. "Where's Moll and Sue to-night?"

"They only went over to widow Allen's." "To carry provision, I suppose! It's about as much as I can do to support my own fam-

"What if one of us were in want?" "Nobody would look after us, I'll warrant: but we shan't be that, right away."

" Are you sure?" "Yes; sure that you are determined to vex me to-night!" And in sullen silence, he began

Presently "Whoa, whoa!" was heard in the

yard, and Jim, the son and heir, called out for a lantern.

"Here, my son," said his mother, holding it out of the door. He reached out his hand to take it, but by

accident, it slipped and fell to the ground. "Confound it all! Can't you do better than that?" he said, addressing his mother. "Here, light it again, in less than no time."

" Have you seen the girls?" she asked, hand-"They'll be along," he replied, gruffly, and

started off with his team, for the barn. She stood a moment looking out over the pure, white snow, when she heard footsteps, and a voice called, "Wait a moment, mother, please," and Mary and Sue came up.

"How pleasant it is to-night! She was so thankful, mother," said Mary, "Was she? Well, come in, dears, out of

the cold. Supper is ready, and father is eating; we'll talk about it by and by." Soon all were seated around the table-

that place where families love to meet whose hearts are knit by love-that place where so many harsh words are spoken in a house of discord. None of the party seemed to feel like talking. The father was thinking of his imagined wrongs, the mother of a doubtful future, the son of his day's work, and the daughters of the poor widow.

Finally Jim broke the silence.

"I had a miserable time, this afternoon. Broke down twice; then, to cap the climax, tipped my load all over into the snow."

"How came it?" asked the father. "I know" said Sue: "at least the last time. While he stopped to speak to Kate Milburn the oxen ran away. Perhaps when the cart

broke he was thinking about her, and so"-"Stop your blasted noise," broke in Jim. "It's no such thing? I never saw a girl yet that was worth speaking to."

"Except"-"Stop your noise, I say; can't you hear?" and in his indignation he drew back from the table to a corner of the fireside. He soon broke out again :-

" Mother, I want some mittens. You never give me decent ones; it's a wonder I dont freeze my hands off."

"Your mittens had no holes, this morning. my son." "Well, they have now, and you may mend

" Leave them there, by the stove," she said, and went on quietly washing the dishes. At | now.' last they were all put away, the floor was swept, and mother and daughters sat down to paths sometimes, darker than night. I hope their sewing.

even returning his mother's "good night." The father followed, and then Mary began to speak of the call at Mrs. Allen's.

"They are so wretchedly poor, mother." " Five little children, with a sick mother, and hardly anything to eat. I felt as though I wanted to bring them all right home with me." said Sue, with her usual impetuosity. "They are indeed sorely afflicted, my child,"

replied her mother. her seemed unequal; but she only smiled gratefully, saying, 'Don't talk so, Mary.'"

"Yes, and then she said, 'Perhaps this needful discipline; perhaps you will need the same, Mary, to fit you for Heaven-who knows.' And then I turned away and went; but sure enough, mother, who knows ?"

These words cut the mother's heart, and the could make no reply. Susan saw their effect, and rising, went to her side.

"You look so tired to-night, mother," she said, stroking her hair. "I'll fasten the doors, and then let's retire. I hope we shall all feel brighter, in the morning."

Still the expression on her mother's face haunted her, and long after the hour for sleep, she woke her sister with the inquiry, "What do you suppose made mother look

so worried to-night?" "I don't know, unless father had been teas

ing her." "And Jim. O. Mary, I wish he was different! He'll be a perfect tyrant if he lives."

"Please go to sleep, Sue-don't worry." In the mother's room was another watcher one who hardly closed her eyes the long night through. She lay thinking, thinking as we all do sometimes, when dark shadows are around us, how to feel our way out of the darkness into the sunlight again. Will her day ever dawn?

Several weeks passed, and old Mr. Mosie lay upon a sick bed. He vet lacked three years of the allotted three score and ten, but death seemed already to have marked him a victim. His face, which, in a state of health had an almost fierce expression, was now so haggard that any but near friends were in stinctively repelled from the bed-side. Poor old man, who had shown so little sympathy all his life, how could be expect it now? Yet did she, the wife of his bosom, or those daugh ters of his old age, tend him less carefully for this? No: by day and by night they were at won't let them suffer. They'll always have a his side, anticipating every motion, every de

> The day came at last when he must die: even his strong constitution could hold out no onger.

Jim was called in from the field, and together they all stood around his bed. It was a hard moment f : that wife and mother. "He must speak once more," she said, and

hecking the blinding tears she bent over him. "Peter, my dear husband, speak to me!" He opened his eyes, and she fancied she

aw something like a smile. Perhaps it was only fancy. Colder grew the hand around which both er own were clasped, feebler was drawn the

breath, ghastlier looked the eve-and Peter Mosier was dead. " Mother, how is it about the will?" said

Jim, the day after the funeral, "Clara is going home to-morrow," referring to a married sister, " and the sooner it is opened the better, for us all." "The will is in the hands of Mr. Bugby

If you wish to go for him, do so, and we will have it settled," she replied, turning away her

"I hope he has left me a good haul, any way," said Jim, as he went out.

Half an hour afterwards, the family was gathered in the large square sitting room when Mr. Bugby entered, will in hand.

"Good afternoon, ladies," said he, bowing graciously. "I see you are all in a waiting attitude.

"We did not wish to detain you," said Mrs

Mosier. "Please be seated, sir." "Thank you. This will, ladies and gentle nen," turning to Jim and his brother-in-law, is a very simple affair, very simple. I may say in fact- but it will speak for itself," and

he proceeded to read it.

Casting out many superfluities, it amounted to this; that the testator's wife and daughters, while remaining unmarried, were to have a home with his son James; the wife reserving for her own use one room on the east end of the house, and furniture necessary to the comfortable furnishing of the same—the daughters when married, to receive each one feather bed and blankets; all the rest of his estate, real, personal, or mixed, was bequeathed to his faithful son James, whom he appointed his

sole executor As there were no debts to be paid off, thi amounted to a sum of about three thousand dollars-quite a comfortable support for a

New Hampshire farmer. "You have quite a trust, my young friend," said Mr. Bugby, turning to Jim. "Yes sir," said James, "but one thing

favorable. They are all about old enough to take care of themselves."

"How are you pleased, my dear madam," he continued. " A mother ought to feel safe in the care of

her own son " " And you, young ladies?"

"If our brother deals falsely with the widow and the fatherless, the curse be upon his own head," said Sue, solemnly, and rising, followed by Mary, she left the apartment. Reaching her own room, she threw herself into a chair, and covered her face with her hands. Mary sat down beside her.

"Sue, what's the matter? How you startled me just now-you spoke in such a sepulchral if not prophetic voice."

"I felt what I said. Mary." "Yet father must have thought James would deal justly. It is his will; our poor, dead father's."

"Yes: and being such, I will not murmur. Yet, Mary, if"-

"If what, dear?" "If he had only left us a little-me enough to complete my education, and you enough to afford facilities for learning a trade, or some them. You are always fooling your time thing of that kind, it would be so much better. away for the girls, but never have any for me." He had promised me so long."

"Trust Providence, Sue; it's all we can do

"He leads His children through such dark Jim is not angry at what I said, down stairs, Jim was tired, and soon went off to bed, not I meant no offence—perhaps everything will go on right. Heaven knows I hope so."

"And we will try to make his home a happy one," said Mary.

"Yes, sister, I pledge my word on thatand a kiss too," she replied, affectionately embracing her, and arm in arm, they rejoined the party below.

Mr. Bugby had left, Jim and Mr. Harding gone out, and Clara and her mother were busy talking, both occasionally brushing away a "So Mary told her—that God's ways with tear. Sue knelt down on the floor by her mother's side, while Mary went into the kit-

chen to prepare tea. "Everywhere there is gloom," said she t herself, as she went around. "Here in the old kitchen, most of all, where he used to sit so much. How terrible death is - poor

The snow of winter melted, and spring came with its voice and look of gladness, but still the gloom was there, and so on through the long, hot summer, with its days of busy toil. At length a change came.

A VISIT TO ROBERT BROWNING.

There was no man in England that I d sired to see so much as Robert Browning. Others I know set on a higher pedestal the noble woman so lately taken from his side others are more enchanted by the prince of Artists, Tennyson, in whom all the old minnesingers seem to have re-appeared. But the author of "Paracelsus" I hold to be the most powerful, the author of "Colombe's Birthday" the most tender, the author of "Pippa Passes the most dramatic, of all poets since Shak-

Some have found Browning obscure, and i Sordello" were the only thing he had written there would be justification of it. But in his other works one has only to remember how ex eedingly dramatic Browning is, -implying a every step that his reader sees the picture, th ituation, the movement between his lines,to find him a remarkably simple writer. "Th obvious," says Archbishop Hare, "is frequent y lost sight of, in our search for the profound. This is a good hint to those who undertake to read these poems. I remember seeing, ten "Colombe's Birthday" performed vears ago. at the Howard Atheneum in Boston. It was brought out by Miss Davenport at her benefit. The theatre was crowded by an audience who came because she was a favorite, and clearly knew nothing of the play. Miss D. had most carefully studied not only her own part of Colombe, but every part; and the performance was finely sustained throughout. And when I saw that audience spell-bound -- saw the tears colling down the cheeks of many who had never heard of the play or its author before. I thought to myself that, for minds able to get up in themselves scenery and footlights, Brownng always writes. He does not write for so much too. But now it was all spoiled-"Give us of your imagination, for ours has gone out," but for those who have that sacred

oil ready for an alliance with his torch Entering a handsome but unostentations residence on Warwick Crescent, in the environs of London. I was shown into a very plea sant room. Over the mantle-piece was a large and very old Italian picture, such as might have been taken from some old church altar. which seemed to be a representation of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. A quaint piece of ancient tapestry adorned one side of he room, and a picture of Christ from one of the old masters was on another wall. I could not help noticing upon the table, cards of invitation from the Russels, Palmerstons, and many others of the nobility, indicating that there has been a change with the British aristocracy in regard to the Literati. Formerly literary distinction was not sufficient to assure the highest social position in this country. There is no doubt that the aristocracy will gain

much by the change, but whether the literature of the country will, is more doubtful. Presently in came the poet; his face shin with a welcome, in my person, to those friends of his in America who had given me letters to him. It was a rather gloomy day without, but his countenance bore with it all the light and warmth of a sun. There have been few persons whose writings I have loved, whom I have found personally equal to them; and I am always ready for a disappointment in this direction. But there was none here. Never saw I so fine a brow. When I saw it I seemed to hear Pippa singing over again:

"A king lived long ago, In the morning of the world, When the earth was nigher heaven than now And the King's locks curled.

As the milk-white space 'twixt horn and horn

Of some sacrificial bul Only calm as a babe new-born. This was that royal forehead! If Mr. Car-

vle's millennium should come now, when real kings shall be crowned, I should see all those ewels which gleam in the tower of London shining on this brow,-if they did not lose their lustre in this magnificent expanse. Scarcely were the greetings over when Mr.

Browning introduced the subject of our "War with Slavery,"-for he appreciates it as such, Ah, how I wish that the Round Table Knights of Freedom in America could have been present to see the fervor and hear the eloquence with which he uttered his sympathy with our cause, and the almost passionate vehemence with which he denounced the Southern sympathizers in England! He holds our cause to be sacred beyond every other now undergoing its ordeal; and I have a (not very definite, to be sure) hope that he will soon utter his sympathy from his own throne of Poetry.

He spoke with much feeling of the many tokens of friendship and interest in his poetry which he had received from America, and still more earnestly of that which had greeted his

wife's poems.

Whilst I sat there, in came his son,—the boy whose face, surrounded by golden curls, almost like a girl's, had been familiar to me through some photographs I had seen in America. The curls are all cut off now, and the boy has grown to be quite large for his age (fourteen years). He was quite manly, and is fortunate enough to inherit his father's grand forehead and brow. "This gentleman," said his father, pointing to me, "is from America, and is on the Northern side." "That's side," cried out the boy, extending his hand. Whereupon the elder Browning looked

around with some pride. Browning goes very little into London society, and stays at home a great deal. He is fond of visiting Lewes, author of the "Life of Goethe," and his wife, the author of Adam Peney. Bede,-who on account of their irregular marriage are not "in Society." But Browning is eagerly sought for in circles, and is by all regarded as brilliant in presence and conversation. His manners are direct and simple, his voice strong and flexible, and there is the glory." from him each moment a current of health and magnetism. I felt satisfied by my visit as if I entered Africa from the Eastern coast, about had just had my thirst assuaged at a cool and two years ago, and now comes down the river crystal fountain.—Commonwealth.

* Nile.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

From the Child at Home. SPOILED, ALL SPOILED.

One blot on Fanny's writing book. had tried hard all the term to keep it neat and fair. She had taken pains not to take up too much ink on her pen, and always to wipe her pen when she done using it; all because she wanted a clean book for once, to carry home to papa. But lo! on this last day, on the very last leaf of her book, in a moment forgetfulness, dipping her pen too deeply into the ink, an unlucky drop had fallen from its point right in the middle of the fair page, and

her book was spoiled. Ned has just brought in his photograph. The attitude is good, the picture well finished but there is one tiny speck just between the eyes which should not be there. It is a slight defect in the paper, but, slight as it is, it changes the expression of the face, and the

whole thing is spoiled. Oh, thought I, how many, many things are spoiled, just by some little accident, or mistake, or fault; and I sat thinking about it and longing for the day when there should be no imperfection to spoil our enjoyments, when the sound of gleeful voices fell on my ear from

an adjoining apartment.

I listened. Nellie Ward had come with her paper dolls to visit her friend Susie, and they were having a joyful time. Nellie had quite a family of paper dolls. There were a gentleman and lady, young ladies and misses, and boys and girls of all sizes, to the number of twenty. Susie's family was not quite so large as Nellie's. She had only sixteen; but then among them were a bride with her bridal vail and wreath and fancy fixings, Willie or his pony, an infant in long-clothes, and a beautiful French lady in a box, with wonderfu dresses trimmed with tulle and roses in the most exquisite style, with solferino and magen

ta, and all the new fashionable colors. Now, these dolls were having a party, a dressed in their very best. The music-box had been wound up, and one of the youn ladies placed before it, as if she were playing the piano, and the rest were having a grand dance, -- just a family dance, you know, but they were very gay and animated,-when, in the very midst of the fun, from the excitement of the occasion, I suppose, or perhaps tight dressing, one of the young ladies fainted! and hen such a hue and cry.

"Oh, oh," exclaims Nellie, "it's my Cindo

ella! oh, she'll die, she'll die! What shall I "Send for the doctor instantly," cried

Susie. "Oh, the doctor must come-this very inute. I'll play doctor," said she, aside. At that critical moment, Susie's brothe Harry came tripping up the stairs. He had been to market with Ellen, and had come from the fresh air with eyes sparkling and heeks aglow, all ripe for fun and frolic. He had heard the children's exclamations as he came up, and comprehended the necessities the case at once. In he rushed into the apart-

nent, exclaiming with great eagerness,-"I'll be doctor-I'll be doctor-Let me be doctor-I know how-I can-I've got pillsand in breathless haste the little fellow pulled off his mittens and cap and threw them on the bed. They fell just where the fainting dolly had been placed. Boy-like, he was in such hurry to do the doctor that he quite overlooked his patient.

Such a change as came in a moment over the scene!

"You naughty boy," screamed Susie. "Go way! You've thrown your hat right over poor Cindy. You shan't be doctor-get out.' Oh dear! oh dear! those angry words shot through my head right down into my heart like sharp pain. Such a pleasant time as the little ones were having, and I was enjoying it

DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE

Our attentive correspondent in Egypt has orwarded to us an extra (or Bulletina Stra-

ordmairio) of the Spettatore Egiziano, published at Alexandria, under date of the 7th inst., containing more full particulars than have elsewhere been published, of the discovery of the sources of the White Nile, by Messrs, Speke and Grant, the intrepid Eng lish explorers. The fact that such a discovery had been made was telegraphed from Alexandria to London at the same time that this ex tra appeared; and some brief notices have appeared in the English journals; but we are gratified to be able to lay before our readers this more particular account, in the characteristic phrase of the original tidings.

The letter containing this news, as shown by the postmarks, reached Boston in only nineteen days from Alexandria, although, b an unfortunate mistake in the Boston Post Office, it was not delivered to us until vester day, two days after its arrival. We believe however, that the intelligence has not been anticipated by any other publication.

From the Egyptian Spectator, Extra, -Translation We are indebted to the courtesy of Dr Ori for the following communication, which we hasten to lay before our readers, and the public generally, to announce the great disovery of the source of the Nile, for which we are beholden to two courageous English tray-

We promise to lay before our readers more detailed information as soon as we are enabled

to obtain it. "KHARTUM, March 29, 1863.-Here is great news. Speke and Grant, the intrepid English travelers, overcoming all obstacles, crossing 'under' the line, reached Kondogoro, and thence are now approaching this place. It seems almost a dream. Their portfolios undoubtedly contain the solution of the great problem that has puzzled us from the remotest antiquity, viz: the discovery of the source of the Nile. We have not as yet spoken with them, but leave immediately, on camel back, to meet them on their way, and to give them an

ovation. If at the following station we obtain details we will hasten to communicate them. "AFRIL 2 .- I add another line about Speke and Grant, knowing the immense interest you all feel in these matters.

"Speke says but little--for two reasons 1st, because, like a true descendant of John Bull, he is naturally taciturn; 2d, because h is only familiar with one language, and precisely the one that none of us know anything about. We can glean but few intelligible sentences from one of the interpreters, who at tempts to make us understand him in a species

of Arabic patois. From his answers we learn that the Nile springs from a Lake Victoria that he professes to have circumnavigated, and found to be very extensive. That Kodogoro is 5 deg. (les some minutes) from the Equator in the northern hemisphere, and about the same latitude south of the lake which he says is the source of the Bahr-el-Biad or White Nile. "They started from Zanzibar with 70 men

of these only 17 remain. The number was greatly diminished by desertions, others were lost by sickness and casualties. fight their way to reach White River, but relate marvelous things of the sub-equatorial regions, and above all report large quantities of ivory. They may be considered very fortunate to have accomplished their purpose without meeting the unhappy fate of poor "Now would be the time for the Egyptian

Government to make an effort so as to anticipate others in the work of discovering and digging up these immense treasures—now they could do it themselves with all the profit and if she remained unmarried," said the lawyer It will be understood that Captain Speke "it is generally the other way-the legacy lessened if the widow marries again.'

SYMPATHY WITH YOUTH.

In looking for the cause of the great suc cess which certain persons have in dealing with the young, we find nothing so constantly present, as a lively sympathy with them in all their juvenile feelings. Look out such a man among your acquaintance, and you will find him one who enters at once, and fully, into the mind of children. When he enters a company, the young people at once flock about him. For they are physiognomists, as dogs are said to be. There is a sort of Free Masonry in this thing, and boys and girls are not to be caught by set speeches; they go by the older language of igns. Hence the favorite visitor is loved at first sight, and is by no means the one who says most, or tries hardest. He tells the story of himself in a few minutes. His mind reflects that of the children. The se cret is, that for the time being, he is a boy. The ball or baby-house is a suitable ball o baby-house to him. He does not see it through his spectacles, but goes back fifty years in an instant, to behold it with his boysh eyes. He sympathizes with the crea tures around him.

Youth will not treat at arms length hey are like the Romans, who allowed no speeches with ambassadors, but in their native Latin. The boy knows when you nderstand him. He may listen to your distant lecture, but the moment you turn your back, his tongue is in his cheek. As ong as you are on stilts, his game is to trip you up.

Show me a father who maintains a strong old on his boy, and he is one who has kept the sympathetic confidence of childhood. Alas! how much is this neglected? Hence we see pious, prayerful, exemplary men, whose stern, repulsive authority, builds a wall, every day higher and higher, between their hearts and the hearts of those they ove best. This connexion must be mainained, or the galvanic current will not flow.

The good man is busy. Charles does not speak to him. Oh, the office is a sacred place, where Charles would make a noise. He comes stealthily in, to beg for a bit of wine, or a pen-knife, but the eye that is raised from the desk, tells him that it is not the time. Charles never reveals his last un, or his last trouble to his father, he never walks with him, though he did when very small; it is long, very long since he patted his cheek, or had an arm about his neck. Why should he tell his father about is fishing-rod? He would be heard with as cold a respect, as if he brought a bill in chancery, or a bank-book. The result is soon foretold. Every year makes the gap wider. The boy becomes a young man; out his heart is less known to his father than to others. Thus I have known a very excellent and affectionate parent say, " I wish you would sound my sou Tom, on this or that. I have a delicacy about approaching him, somehow he is shy of me." Such are the parents who see their children led off by other influences which have supplant d hose of home.

Every day of a parent's life he should eall himself to account on this point, and earnestly endeavor to keep open the stream of affectionate confidence. Especially should he tremble at the first approaches of any reluctance to talk with his boy upon those religious topics, which were so freely

broached in earlier years. These remarks apply in a measure to the ease of teachers also. Community of feeling and interest is necessary to profit. Formal, cold authority, is almost as bad as ent with freedom the most playful. Indeed, have never seen any families where the household sport and glee were more unrestrained, than some, in which no child's lip ever uttered the sounds, I will or I won'r, those never-failing shibboleths of impotence in family government.

It is because I regard this genial sympa thy, as a thing apart and distinct from parental love, that I have dwelt upon it. Love is blind, in more senses then one. Fathers and mothers, even while culpably negligent of rule, may become ignorant of what is going on in the minds of their children This very want of communion with the fil ial heart, makes them prone to mistake it and therefore they are surprised, when their children are reported to them to be worse than they had thought.

Constant familiarity with the rapidly changing phases of a youthful character, is to be maintained only by a free and sympathetic intercourse. Then the parent is the confident; the first to hear of the chagrin or the fault. And in such families, instances are rare of children ever breaking the limits of affectionate restraint. In this view, it is a thrice happy faculty, to retain so much of the spring of childhood, as to count nothing foreign, still less any thing matter of sneer or mockery, which agitates the bosom of son or daughter.

No Excellence WITHOUT LABOR -Sit Joshua Reynolds was such a beliver in the force of industry, that he held that excellence in art," however expressed by genius, taste, or the gift of heaven, may be acquired. Writing to Barry, he said, "Whoever is resolved to excel in painting, or indeed any other art, must bring all his mind to bear upon that one object from the moment that he rises till he goes to bed." And on another occasion he said. "Those who are resolved to excel must go to their work, will ing or unwilling, morning, noon and night they will find it no play, but very hard la bor." But, although diligent application is no doubt absolutely necessary for the achievement of the highest distinction in art, it is equally true that without the inherent faculty, no amount of mere industry, however wel applied, will make an artist. The gift comes by nature, but is perfected by self-culture which is of more avail than all the imparted education of the schools.

ACTS OF LOVE.

Each of a thousand acts of love costs very little of itself, and yet when viewed together who can estimate their value? The child whose good offices are always ready when wanted-to run up stairs or down-to get chips or rock the cradle-to run on an errand and right back-and all with a cheerful look and pleasant temper, has a reward along with such good duties. If a little girl cannot get her grandfather on her lap as he takes her on his, she can get his slippers or put away his book, or gently comb his thin locks; and whether she thinks of it or not, these little kindnesses that come from a loving heart, are the sunbeams that lighten up a dark and woe-

A HEART THAT CAN FEEL FOR ANOTHER !-I give and bequeath to Mary, my wife, the the sum of one hundred pounds a year," said an old farmer. "Is that written down, meas-

"Yes," replied the lawyer, " but she is not so old but she may marry again. Won't you make any change in that case? Most people

"Do, do they?" said the farmer: "well write again and say, and if my wife marries again, I will give and bequeath to her the sum of two hundred pounds a year. That'll do won't it, measter?' "Why, it's double the sum she would have

"Ay," said the farmer, "but him as gets

her'll desarve it."

alone." -Hebrew Legend. This furnishes a good illustration of the folly of those who plead for the right of the Slave States to maintain slavery, and upbraid the intelligent and patriotic citizens of the North who oppose it, for meddling with what is none of their business. A DEVOTED HUSBAND. - It is said that

Solidarity of Sin .- Our sages of old always held and taught the doctrine, that there

is no individual sin, but that society at large,

is endangered by the sins, vices, and crimes

perpetrated even in secret; and in order to

"A ship left Joppa, and on board was a man, who beneath his berth dug a hole through

the ship's side. The crew and passenger

rushing towards him, upbraided him with his

foul action; but he said "What matters to

vou? I dig the hole under my own berth

ustrate this proposition they told the follow-

the wren builds two nests instead of one. The nest in which the eggs are to be laid is lined with soft hair, and when the female begins to sit on the eggs, the male bird sits beside her in the second nest (which is not lined) to keep her company. When you discover a wren's nest, you will always see a pair of them. THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.-The first attempt to set up a newspaper, in North America, so far as can be ascertained from existing records,

or from tradition, was made in Boston in the year 1690. No 1 of this paper, and probably the only number ever published, is dated September 25, 1690. It was a small sheet of four quarto pages-one of which was blank -and contained a record of passing occurences, foreign and domestic. It was printed by Richard Pierce for Benjamin Harris. RESPECT FOR AGE .- A very pleasing chareteristic of the population of France is their extraordinary respect for age. It has been

called the paradise of grandmothers. There

are few able to provide for their own support

who would not consider the asking of public

relief for their superannuated or helpless parents an indelible disgrace. A down-east girl, being bantered, one lay, by some of her female friends in regard to her lover, who had the misfortune to have but one leg, she replied to them very smartly 'Pooh! I wouldn't have a man with two legs; they're too common !"

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